

# THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 4 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

Positively one price.  
Everything marked in  
plain figures.

## THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

Don't ask for a second  
price. We guarantee  
the values of everything  
we sell.

# A Representative Display of Carpets.

This week we use the the entire store front of four windows to give the busy shoppers just a hint of many fine and rich Carpets to be found on the first floor.

Wilton Carpets in Window No. 1.

Tapestry's in Window No. 3.

Brussels in Window No. 2.

All-Wools in Window No. 4.

## Our Sale of Remnants.

Is in full swing. Thousands of ends representing all kinds of fabrics are out on the bargain table. As they accumulate we put them to the front at a clearing price. Dress Goods on tables at the front, ends from staple department at the rear, carpet ends on first floor.

## Women's Suits Under Price.

Fine, smart Tailor made suits of the very choicest fabrics, made in most stylish manner, exactly such suits as women enjoy wearing on mild days and days that rain coats are worn. You will be fortunate if you choose while our \$20.00 Suits are going for \$14.00 and the \$15.00 kinds for \$10.00 and the \$7.00 sorts for \$5.00.

## Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, etc.

A case of fancy linens from Ireland arrived a few days ago. There are plate Doilies, tea cloths, tray cloths, sideboard and bureau scarfs of excellent Irish linen, new designs some hemstitched, others fringed. They offer fine selections for those who wish to replenish their linen stock.

## A Gimp and Braid Bargain.

We have altogether so many gimps and fancy braids and on Saturday we will place out on a centre table several hundred yards at 5c. a yd. A splendid chance to secure trimmings for childrens dresses, undershirts trimmings etc.

## Knit-to-Fit Union Suits For Men and Women.

KNIT-TO-FIT UNION SUITS are KNIT-TO-FIT not stretched to cover the human form, and when not on the body there is a shape to the Knit-to-fit found in no other union garment. In no garment made can you obtain such perfect freedom as in a Union Garment. The patented process of knitting gives the extra fullness to the hips and bust. Try one set, and you will permanently join the growing army of wearers of comfortable underwear. Meas-

50c. for Men's 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.25 White and Fancy Shirts

ON THURSDAY JANUARY 15th commencing at 10 a.m. we have 105 Shirts, White and Colored, regular prices 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 50 CENTS EACH. The White Shirts are those that have become soiled by the handling with dusty fingers. The colored shirts are the left over sizes from the best selling lines of our Fall Stock. The following is a list of the lot.

21 Colored Shirts sizes four 14½, eight 15, three 15½, two 16, three 17 worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 each for 50 cents.

40 Colored Shirts sizes one 14½, seven 15, three 15½, nineteen 16, all worth 75c. each for 50c.

44 White Laundered Shirts sizes one 14, eight 15, six 15½, three 16, eighteen 16½, and one 17 all worth from 75c. to \$1.50 each for 50 cents.

## Boy's Knicker Pants.

We have all sizes in Boy's Knicker Pants from size 22 to 33. Strong tweeds at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Heavy Frieze at 75c. Mo-Tweeds at 50c. Corduroys (soft and will not crack) 75c. Blue Serge 75c. \$1.00.

## The "Gem" All-Wool Sock for Men 25c. for 20c.

A Grey mixed All-Wool Sock that is soft and warm, worth retail 25c. a pair. Our special price while they last 20c. a pair. Our export with this line is that it is the best wearing hose on the market for the

## Clean Up of Boy's Pea Jackets Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, Etc.

To clear decks for action next spring we will outfit your boy a one third off the usual price. We have only room to mention a very few of the reductions here. Come and see for yourself.

2 Brown Frieze Pea Jackets 1/23-1/26-\$3.00 for 2.00.

1 Bronze Heavy Tweed Pea Jacket, size 28-\$5.00 for 4.00.

## A Gimp and a Bargain.

We have altogether too many gimps and fancy braids and on Saturday we will place out on a centre-table several hundred yards at 5c. a yd. A splendid chance to secure trimmings for childrens dresses, undershirts trimmings etc.

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## It's a Rare Chance To Buy Fur Coats.

With raw skins getting higher and higher it is certainly a rare chance to be able to buy reliable Fur Coats at the price reductions we are now making. If you would like to have a Fur Coat by all means give our stock a look. We might quote prices but it is far more satisfactory to see.

FOR WOMEN we still have Persian Lambs, Grey and Black, Coons, Astrachan, Bokhara, Electric Seal, Russian Lamb.

FOR MEN Wombat, (Dyed and Natural) Canadian Coon, Australian Coon.

## A Little Bargain in Silk House Jackets.

Only three in the lot left, one for a medium sized man and two for women. The Man's Coat is Cardinal and the Women's are Red and Pale Blue All silk on both sides with interlining of feather weight batting, all quilted. \$5.00 for \$3.75.

## Odd Lines of Gloves and Mitts For Women and Children.

Stocktaking has brought out several broken lines of fabric gloves and Mitts and we have divided them in two lots to clear quickly.

10 cents and 25 cents a pair.

The average reduction is about half.

## Lennox Agricultural Society

The annual meeting of the Lennox Agricultural Society will be held in the

TOWN HALL, NAPANEE,

—on—

January 21st, 1903,

at 2 p.m.

E. MING, Secretary.

A London train dispatcher admitted that he made a mistake which resulted in the collision on the G. T. R. near Merritt.

Reports of the defeat of the Venezuelan Government forces by the revolutionists are conflicting.

A daily newspaper is to be published on an ocean liner soon to sail from Liverpool to New York, the news to be supplied by wireless telegraphy.

Lord Strathcona has offered to give \$20,000 towards the construction of a \$100,000 gymnasium at McGill University.

On Friday word came to Yarker that Edgar A. Connolly, youngest son of the late Joseph Connolly had died in Dodson, La., after a very short illness. The news was a sad shock to his aged mother and family. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The Ontario Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the Belleville Portland Cement Company, capital \$2,500,000

A helpful watch night service was held in St. John's Church, Newburgh, when a nice congregation assembled all to ask for God's blessing and grace for the New Year of 1903

John Lewis, who for ten years back has been chief editorial writer of the Globe and acting editor since Mr. Willison's resignation, has joined the editorial staff of the World. M. E. Nichols, late of the Telegram, has also joined the editorial staff of the World.

At Brookville Mr. J. H. Shaver was struck by a locomotive and carried quite a distance, and then thrown into a pond beside the track. He was badly hurt, but will probably recover.

There are twelve cases of smallpox in Galt, but the authorities are taking vigorous measures to overcome the disease.

A Good Quarter Dollar's Worth. Is contained in a bottle of Polson's Nerviline, which cures rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Headache, Cramps, Sick Stomach and Indigestion. Mothers find Nerviline is first class liniment for children's sore throat, hoarseness, cold in the chest, and taken in hot water before retiring is a splendid remedy for colds. Don't be without Nerviline; it is the most economical, potent and reliable household liniment made, and costs only 25c.

A fire which had fatal results occurred near Madoc, Hastings County, last week, when the residence of John Craig, farmer, was burned. The roof caught fire from a defective flue, and the house and contents were totally destroyed. Sad to tell, one of the family's little children was burned to death before assistance could be rendered. Mrs. Craig lost all her clothing, and had to flee to the barn in her night dress. On the way there she had her feet frozen.

## Men 25c. for 20c.

A Grey mixed All-Wool Sock that is soft and warm, worth reg. 25c. a pair. Our special price while they last 20c. a pair. Our experience with this line is that it is the best wearing hose on the market for the money.

## Clean Up of Boy's Pea Jackets Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, Etc.

To clear decks for action next spring we will outfit your boy at one third off the usual price. We have only room to mention a very few of the reductions here. Come and see for yourself.

- 2 Brown Frieze Pea Jackets 1/23—1/26—\$3.00 for 2.00.
- 1 Bronze Heavy Tweed Pea Jacket, size 28—\$5.00 for 4.00.
- 2 Grey Frieze Pea Jackets 1/22—1/23—\$2.25 for 1.85.
- 2 Brown Curl Cloth Pea Jackets 1/23—1/24—\$3.50 for 2.50.
- 1 Grey Frieze Pea Jacket, 24—\$3.00 for 2.50.
- 3 Black Heavy Pea Jackets, with shoulder yoke, sizes 1/22—1/25—\$4.75 for 3.50.
- 3 Blue Beaver Pea Jackets with white Pearl Buttons—1/22—1/24—\$5.00 for 3.50.

## Black and Grey Curl Imitation Caps.

We have just placed in stock a very nice lot of these caps. The Colour is heavy and the color is rich and clear. Sizes range from 6 1/2 to 7. Price 5

## Men's and Boys' Odd Gloves.

We have a number of pairs of gloves of odd lines of which most sizes are sold. We have put them out at a 25 per cent reduction and you find them a great bargain. Almost all sizes are in the lot, but there are one or two of a kind. If your size is in the lot you save money.

## Corset Specials.

Several pairs of odd lines up to a dollar to clear at 50c. a pair. regular line of \$2.00 Corsets that are to be discontinued. We offer you have at \$1.00 a pair.

## Black Sateen Waists.

Good looking, serviceable, well made, as much work on some as find on a \$5.00 Silk Waist. Seven styles to select from at from \$1.00 to each. Sizes 32 to 42.

Messrs Alexander and McPherson, two of the largest cheese dealers in Canada have it is reported secured control of all the cheese stock in Canada, and a sharp advance to thirteen cents and thirteen and one-half cents a pound is asked.

Rumors are afloat that excursion steamers will be numerous the coming season. It is said that the Mazeppa will be brought here from Toronto; and that the str. Merrit will also be on the bay again.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 24 lbs. granulated sugar for \$1.00. Keewatin flour beats the world. Bran and shorts in stock. 3 lbs. candy 25 cents; Peruna 90 cents; Shiloh's Consumption Cure 20 cents; Dr Chase's Linseed and Turpentine 20 cents. Nerviline 20 cents. I pay highest prices for good coon, fox and mink.

Miserable Folks could trace both state of mind and body to some or other form of stomach disorder. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablet is a "vest pocket" remedy that nature provides and that medical science has proved a wonder in preventing and curing stomach ailments. If you've a symptom of distress in your stomach test the Pineapple cure. 35 cents.—153

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Charles Hamilton, of Spanish River, was at the Police Court on Saturday morning charged with shooting partridges out of season. When he reached the city last night, one of his trunks had broken open, and revealed a quantity of partridges, and further examination showed he had two more trunks filled with the birds, in all about five hundred, and Mr. Tinsley, game warden, says they were only recently killed. Hamilton was remanded until Monday.

## ELECTIONS ELSEWHERE

### VILLAGE OF BATH

Reeve—G. A. Wartman.  
Councillors—James Shibley, Graham, Silas F. Burley, and Peterson.

### ERNESTTOWN.

Reeve—Thomas Clyde.  
Council, acclamation.

### TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

Reeve—John A. Wagar, with majority over Adam Gilmour.  
Councillors—John Scantlin, 352; nard O'Neill, 247; George Black Michael York, 236; J. Albertsair Adam Matthews, 216; Joseph H 197; Sampson King, 193.

### BELL ROCK.

The Christmas tree entertainment was a decided success. Fifty-seven were given as prizes by the Sunday Miss Flo Percy was awarded a prize for regular attendance.

Miss C. Wood has resumed her duty as teacher in our public school.

Mrs. John Timmons, who has been ill, is a little better this week.

Miss Mand Pomeroy has returned school at Desert Lake. This will fourth year Miss Pomeroy has taught Miss Lena Gonyon, of Selby, a guest of Miss Minnie Wheeler during Christmas holidays.

Misses Annie and Edith Yorke, of worth, at J. Yorke's.

Mrs. J. M. Taylor, of Deseronto Pomeroy's.

# NANEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1903.

Don't ask for a second  
ice. We guarantee  
the values of everything  
to sell.

## Display

papers just a hint of the

indow No. 4.

### White and Fancy Shirts.

commencing at 10 a.m. we will sell  
75c. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 FOR  
those that have become soiled in  
heavy shirts are the left overs, odd  
stock. The following is a list of

15, three 15½, two 16, three 16½,  
three 15½, nineteen 16, ten 16½

14, eight 15, six 15½, ten 16,  
\$1.50 each for 50 cents.

3.

Wants from size 22 to 33. Good  
heavy Frieze at 75c. Mole Skin  
(crack) 75c. Blue Serge 75c. and

## Sock for

ft and warm, worth regularly  
last 20c. a pair. Our experience  
use on the market for the money.

## Sea Jackets and Staters, Etc.

will outfit your boy at about  
room to mention a very few of  
if.

—\$3.00 for 2.00.  
28—\$5.00 for 4.00.



## VICTORY!

### ROSS' MAJORITY IS NOW 5.

The returns from the three bye  
elections held on Wednesday are a  
triumphant vindication of the Ross  
government. 'Hurrah for Blake! The  
best friend we ever had. He proves to  
the conviction of every one that the  
Ross Government does not give away  
concessions even to its powerful  
friends. Look at these figures:

North Grey—A. G. Mackay, (Liberal)  
majority 269.

North Perth—John Brown, (liberal)  
majority 221.

North Norfolk—A. M. Little, (lib-  
eral) majority 55.

### THE PARTY STANDING.

Liberals.....	51
Conservatives.....	46

Liberal Majority..... 5

## THE MUNICIPAL CONTEST

### J. P. VROOMAN ELECTED MAYOR FOR 1903.

W. T. Waller headed the Polls—The  
old Council Re-Elected with but  
two exceptions—Ruttan and Lapum  
are out and Vrooman and Ming  
take their place.

The municipal contest is over and some  
of the aspirants for municipal honors are  
happy, while those who were elected to  
stay at home have the consoling thought  
that they fought a good fight, and although  
they did not win a seat at the council  
board, they may perchance be more  
successful when the time comes around  
for another election. The ratepayers, by  
their votes, stated emphatically that the  
1902 council, with but two exceptions, were  
entitled to another term as their repre-

## LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,

and all kinds of Sash Fac-  
tory Goods. Also Mill  
Wood, Salt, Star Portland  
Cement, and COAL for  
domestic and manufactur-  
ing purposes. †

### The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

## FRESH OYSTERS.

## TROUT, WHITE FISH, and SALMON.

—AT—

## J. F. SMITH'S.

## PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Cross and family, of Mon-  
treal, returned to their home on Friday,  
of last week, after spending Christmas with  
Mrs. Cross' mother, Mrs. Alex. Smith,  
Bridge Street.

Mrs. Rose, wife of Inspector Rose, is very  
ill with "La Grippe."

The Misses Herring were At Home to a  
number of their friends on Thursday even-  
ing last.

Miss Edith Dafee played the Voluntary  
at the E. M. Church on Sunday evening last.

Mrs. James Wilson was in Belleville on  
Thursday last, attending the funeral of Mr.  
Doctor, who died very suddenly Tuesday  
morning.

Master Harry Boyle entertained about  
seventy-five of his young friends on  
Friday last.

Mrs. Wm. Jewell and Master Willie  
returned on Saturday after spending a few  
days visiting relatives in Picton.

Mr. Frank Symonds, of Watertown, was  
in town a few days this week renewing  
acquaintances.

Mr. Chas. Boyes, of Kingston was in  
town on Saturday.

Miss Quoney, of New York, is visiting at  
Mrs. Hawley's.

Miss Myrtle Scott and Miss "Star"  
Wagar attended the reception of Mr. and  
Mrs. Frank Dean, Selby, Monday night last.

Miss Lottie Morden, of Deseronto, was  
in town Sunday last.

Mr. Reg. Russel, of the North West, is  
the guest of Mrs. Jas. Stark, corner Mill  
and West Street.

Mrs. Bennett left for Toronto last Satur-

Mr. Fred. Baker, of Brandon, Man., an  
old Napanee boy, is the guest of Mr. W. F.  
Hall.

Mr. Robert Dowling, of Deseronto, was a  
caller at The Express office on Thursday.

Judge Price held division court in Napa-  
nee Wednesday.

Judge Wilkinson held division court in  
Kingston Wednesday.

Miss Edith Hawley, of Napanee, left for  
Cleveland last Monday.

Mr. L. E. Percy, insurance agent, of  
Mount Forest, has been calling on friends  
in Napanee and Newburgh this last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jordan, of Camp-  
bellford, were in Napanee on Wednesday  
on their way to Wilton to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton left for  
Montreal last Saturday to visit friends.

## DEATHS.

CLIFF—At Napanee, on Saturday, 3rd  
January, 1903, Janet Helena, daughter of  
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Cliff, aged 10 years  
and 8 months.

## For Coughs and Colds.

Howard's Emulsion of Pure Norwegian  
Cod Liver Oil with Acidulated Glycerine  
cures coughs and colds, whether recent  
or chronic. It is a flesh producer. Pre-  
pared at

### The Medical Hall;

FRED L. HOOPER.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—David Thompson, one  
of the best known prospectors in the Black  
Hills, over which country he had hunted  
gold for seventeen years, yesterday struck  
a ledge of great richness, and after ten min-  
utes' of demonstrations of delight, fell dead



and warm, worth regularly  
last 20c. a pair. Our experience  
se on the market for the money.

## Sea Jackets sters, Etc.

e will outfit your boy at about  
room to mention a very few of  
f.  
\$3.00 for 2.00.  
28—\$5.00 for 4.00.  
\$2.25 for 1.85.  
1/24—\$3.50 for 2.50.  
2.50.  
shoulder yoke, sizes 1/22—1/24—  
aita Pearl Buttons—1/22—1/23

lot of these caps. The Curl is  
unge from 6½ to 7. Price 50c.

## Gloves.

odd lines of which most of the  
per cent reduction and you will  
are in the lot, but there are only  
t you save money.

ar to clear at 50c. a pair. One  
liscontinued. We offer all we

## S.

as much work on some as you  
elect from at from \$1.00 to \$2.00

## ELECTIONS ELSEWHERE.

VILLAGE OF BATH  
re—G. A. Wartman.  
councillors—James Shibley, James  
m, Silas F. Burley, and V. H.  
on.

ERNESTTOWN.  
re—Thomas Clyde.  
soil, acclamation.

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.  
re—John A. Wagar, with sixty  
ty over Adam Gilmour.  
ncillors—John Scantlin, 352, Ber-  
O'Neill, 247; George Black, 245;  
el York, 236; J. Albertshire, 221;  
Matthews, 216; Joseph Huffman,  
Sampson King, 193.

## BELL ROCK.

Christmas tree entertainment here  
decided success. Fifty-seven books  
iven as prizes by the Sunday school.  
Flo Percy was awarded a special  
for regular attendance.  
s C. Wood has resumed her duties as  
r in our public school.  
John Timmons, who has been very  
a little better this week.  
s Mand Pomeroy has returned to her  
at Desert Lake. This will be the  
year Miss Pomeroy has taught there.  
Lena Gonyou, of Selby, was the  
of Miss Minnie Wheeler during the  
mas holidays.  
ses Annie and Edith Yorke, of Tam-  
at J. Yorke's.  
J. M. Taylor, of Deseronto, at J.  
oy's.

W. T. Waller headed the Polls—The  
old Council Re-Elected with but  
two exceptions—Ruttan and Lapum  
are out and Vrooman and Ming  
take their place.

The municipal contest is over and some  
of the aspirants for municipal honors are  
happy, while those who were elected to  
stay at home have the consoling thought  
that they fought a good fight, and although  
they did not win a seat at the council  
board, they may perchance be more  
successful when the time comes around  
for another election. The ratepayers, by  
their votes, stated emphatically that the  
1902 council, with but two exceptions, were  
entitled to another term as their repre-  
sentatives, and consequently they were  
returned with substantial majorities. J.  
P. Vrooman and H. Ming are the two new  
representatives, while G. F. Ruttan and  
E. S. Lapum are the retired members.  
The following gentlemen compose the 1903  
Council:

Mayor—  
J. P. VROOMAN, M. D.  
Councillors—  
W. T. WALLER, Merchant.  
G. H. WILLIAMS, Liveryman.  
M. S. MADOLE, Merchant.  
H. MING, Manufacturer.  
JOHN CARSON, Harnessmaker.  
JOHN LOWRY, Gentleman.

The following returns will give a good idea  
of the closeness of the contest:

**THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.**

	W. W.		C. W.				
	No 1	No 2	No 1	No 2	—	—	Total.

<b>FOR MAYOR—</b>							
VROOMAN.....	50	70	54	73	59	306	
Ruttan.....	47	62	76	54	46	286	
<b>Majority for Vrooman.....</b>						<b>21</b>	
<b>FOR COUNCILLORS—</b>							
WALLER....	65	93	72	66	58	348	
MADOLE....	52	80	64	76	57	329	
LOWRY....	67	66	78	58	54	323	
CARSON....	54	58	78	67	50	307	
MING.....	42	64	70	56	69	301	
WILLIAMS..	29	61	65	63	70	288	
Normile....	45	57	62	57	68	279	
Lapum.....	35	50	74	66	50	275	
Alexander..	27	57	61	62	53	250	

Although Dr. Cowan's name appeared  
upon the Ballots he had no intention of  
running and advised the rate payers of this  
fact through the press. Some of the voters  
evidently did not see his card as he received  
77 votes. These were 77 votes practically  
thrown away.

		C. W. No 1		C. W. No. 2	
SIMPSON.....	120			86	
Deroche.....	52			54	

Majority for Simpson.....100

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

		HIGHLANDS NO 1—(incomplete)	
		Denbigh K. A. & A. Sheffield.	
Bryden.....	277	39	
Keoch.....	45	508	
Paul.....	8	448	

		CAMDEN NO 2	
		Camden Newburgh	Total
ROMBOUGH	636	70	706
MARTIN....	524	80	604
Riley.....	424	24	448

		ERNESTTOWN NO 3	
		Ernesttown A. I. Bath	Total
FOWLEY....	513	291	71 875
EMPEY.....	406	15	25 446
Derbyshire..	263	6	3 272

		U. E. L. NO.4	
		Adolphustown N. F. S. F.	Total
PARKS.....	60	98	369 527
MILLING....	58	230	192 480
Roblin.....	122	84	257 468

		NAPANEE NO 5	
		Napanee Richmond	Total
PAUL.....	364	409	773
HALL.....	375	341	716
Oliver.....	349	261	610

returned on Saturday after spending a few  
days visiting relatives in Picton.

Mr. Frank Symonds, of Watertown, was  
in town a few days this week renewing  
acquaintances.

Mr. Chas. Boyes, of Kingston was in  
town on Saturday.

Miss Cooney, of New York, is visiting at  
Mrs. Hawley's.

Miss Myrtle Scott and Miss "Star"  
Wagar attended the reception of Mr. and  
Mrs. Frank Dean, Selby, Monday night last.

Miss Lottie Morden, of Deseronto, was  
in town Sunday last.

Mr. Reg. Russel, of the North West, is  
the guest of Mrs. Jas. Stark, corner Mill  
and West Street.

Mrs. Burritt left for Toronto last Satur-  
day.

Misses Helen and Aggie Caton, of Thorpe  
are visiting Mrs. Warner, John St.,  
Napanee.

Mr. E. Morden spent Wednesday in  
Marlbank.

Mr. Fred. A. Girdwood, of Stirling,  
Ont., honor graduate of the Ontario College  
of Pharmacy, and Phm. B. of Toronto  
University, has accepted a position with  
Fred. L. Hooper, at the Medical Hall.

Mr. Fred Hosey, who has been spending  
the summer with his mother, Mrs. Jas.  
Hosey, Bridge street., returned to Cali-  
fornia on Tuesday. He was accompanied  
by Mr. Jas. McCarten.

Mr. Young, of Winnipeg, was in town  
on New Year's day.

Saturday callers:—Jas. Robertson, Hay  
Bay; W. M. Cambridge, Yarker; B. Mc-  
Cabe, Yarker.

Mr. A. N. Price, of Newburgh, called on  
THE EXPRESS on Monday.

Mr. John Forrester, Bath, called on THE  
EXPRESS on Monday.

Mr. Gibson Pringle left on Tuesday to  
resume his work in Peterborough.

Mrs. D. R. Sexemith, of Selby, was a  
caller on THE EXPRESS on Tuesday.

Miss Janet Templeton is visiting in  
Montreal.

Miss Gertrude Hardy is the guest of  
her aunt, Miss Corbett, Clergy street,  
Kingston.

Rev. J. W. Jones, Tamworth, will con-  
duct mission services in Plevna mission  
next week.

R. C. Gerow, of Picton; J. E. Johnston,  
of Tweed; B. W. Hubbs, of Picton, and C.  
W. Trimble, of Napanee, were callers in  
the city on Wednesday.—Belleville Intelli-  
gencer.

Miss Edna Wagar, of Deseronto, re-  
turned to her home last week after spend-  
ing the holidays in town.

Miss Florence Minchinton spent New  
Year, with friends in Camden East.

Miss Lillieon La France, of Gananogue,  
is the guest of Mrs. LeFebvre, Bridge  
street east.

Mr. Blacke Fralick, of Cleveland, Ohio,  
has returned to spend the winter with his  
mother, Mrs. Jas. Fralick, South Napa-  
nee, on account of ill health.

## For Coughs and Colds.

Howard's Emulsion of Pure Norwegian  
Cod Liver Oil with Acidulated Glycerine  
cures coughs and colds, whether recent  
or chronic. It is a flesh producer. Pre-  
pared at

## The Medical Hall;

FRED L. HOOPER.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—David Thompson, one  
of the best known prospectors in the Black  
Hills, over which country he had hunted  
gold for seventeen years, yesterday struck  
a ledge of great richness, and after ten min-  
utes' demonstrations of delight, fell dead  
says a dispatch to the "Tribune" from Ron-  
boix, S. D. An examination made later by  
physicians showed a blood vessel in the  
brain to have been ruptured.

Man and Wife in Distress.—Rev. Dr.  
Bochror, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and  
I were both troubled with distressing Ca-  
tarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from  
this aggravating malady since the day we  
first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.  
Its action was instantaneous, giving the  
most grateful relief within ten minutes  
after first application." 50 cents.—153

New York, Jan. 4.—Several hundred  
people witnessed to-day the execution by  
electricity at Coney Island, of "Topsy" an  
elephant, who had killed three men and  
had recently become unmanageable. Im-  
mediately after 200 grains of cyanide of  
potassium concealed in a carrot had been  
administered a current of 6,000 volts  
was turned on through copper plates on  
which the animal stood. Almost instantly  
the elephant fell and at the end of ten  
seconds, when the current was turned off,  
was pronounced to be dead. An autopsy  
showed that the posion had not had time  
to take effect. The execution was conduct-  
ed under the supervision of the Society for  
the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
"Topsy" was about thirty-five years old  
and was the first baby elephant exhibited  
in the United States, she being brought  
there by Adam Forepaugh 28 years ago.  
She was nearly ten feet high and weighted  
about four tons.

## Picton Business College

Picton, Ont.

Will open after Christmas in the Gilbert  
Block, Main street.

Thorough and complete courses in Book-  
keeping, Shorthand and Type writing,  
under the direction of specialists of wide  
experience in teaching and actual practice.

Splendid equipment, satisfactory courses  
guaranteed. For further information  
address

J. G. OSBORNE, Principals.  
J. R. SAYERS, Picton, Ont.

## JANUARY SALE!

For the next two weeks, we will hold a great Clearing Sale in  
all Departments. This will be a great chance to learn the true  
meaning of Bright Bargains for Bright Days.

## Note the Following Prices:

10c. packages Corn Starch, 3 for 20c.; 35c. Ladies' Heavy Hose  
25c., 1000 Parlor Matches for 5c., Bee Hive Fingering Yarn 3 for 25c.,  
5c. packages Bluing, 3 for 10c.; 75c. Ladies' Corsets clearing at 45c.,  
Large Size Lamp Chimney 5c., All Shades Silks, per ball 5c., Heavy  
Tin Dippers 4c., Chenille Table Covers 48c., 10c. Bottles Vaseline 7c.,  
Fancy Handkerchiefs at reduced prices, also Ladies' and Men's  
Underwear at greatly reduced prices at

## THE PEOPLE'S FAIR,

McINTOSH BROS.,

W. A. GARRETT,  
Manager.



# WITH POMP AND PANOPLY

## Tens of Thousands View the Coronation Ceremonies at Delhi.

A despatch from Delhi, India, says: Tens of thousands of people from the city of Delhi and from villages far and near began gathering at day-break on New Year's morning on the great plain outside the city. There they waited patiently for the supreme announcement of the durbar, that King Edward was Emperor of India. Soon the plain was filled with crowding masses of people, and the brightly colored clothing of the vast throng covered the space with gorgeous hues. The crowd on the plain was composed largely of common people, but among it could be seen the retainers of the various rajahs, who had assembled for the function.

The attention of all was fixed upon the white amphitheatre in the center of the plain, where the announcement was to be made. The amphitheatre was adorned with gilded cupolas and surrounded by batteries, squadrons, and battalions of the Indian army. Beyond the amphitheatre in the distance could be seen great numbers of elephants, camels, and horses. So vast was the multitude that the troops appeared as mere splashes of color.

**A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.**  
The arrival at the amphitheatre of the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and other dignitaries and the princes was one of the brilliant episodes of the day. The princes were clad in silks, and adorned with jewels, and their horses and carriages were brilliant with trappings of gold.

The spectacle within the arena was most striking and gorgeous. The Pathan chiefs and the sirdars were resplendent in brilliant raiment. Soldiers, civilians, and visitors from far-distant countries were included among those within the amphitheatre. Upon the entrance of the veterans of the Indian Mutiny there was tremendous enthusiasm, and as the arrivals marched to their places the bands played national airs. The carriage of the Duke of Connaught, who represents King Edward, was escorted by a detachment of cavalry. As the Duke and Duchess were driven around the arena the assemblage gave them an enthusiastic welcome. Amid the acclamations of the people the Duke took his seat at the left of the throne, while the Duchess proceeded to a place behind the throne.

When the great amphitheatre was filled and the hour for the announcement drew near the multitude within and without awaited expectantly the first act of the proclamation ceremony.

**ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.**  
Then the approach of the Viceroy was heralded. Preceded by members of his body guard, clad in white,

blue, and gold, and under the command of Major Grimston, Lord Curzon appeared at the entrance of the arena in his carriage. The postillions wore uniforms of scarlet and gold, and the carriage was drawn by four bay horses. The Viceroy was escorted by Sir Pertab Singh. Alighting from his carriage, Lord Curzon mounted the dais to the golden lions, and around which were placed massive silver footstools. The throne itself was surmounted by a canopy of white and gold. When the Viceroy reached the throne the National Anthem was played, and a salute of 21 guns was fired. When the spectators had resumed their seats after the anthem there was a flourish of trumpets from the heralds, and Major Maxwell, at the command of the Viceroy, read the proclamation opening the durbar. The Royal Standard was then raised on high, and the Imperial salute was fired. The massed bands marched by playing, bonfires were started by the troops outside, and it was announced that King Edward was Emperor of India.

There was another flourish of trumpets and Lord Curzon arose and stood for a moment impassive. Then in impressive tones he delivered a speech and read the message from King Edward. In his address the Viceroy announced the coronation of the King; he extolled the Royal Indian people and prophesied prosperity for the Indian Empire. He said also that it had been decided not to exact interest for three years on all loans made or guaranteed by the Government of India to the native States, in connection with the recent famine. The Viceroy announced also the abolition of the Indian staff corps, which has long been an army sinecure. In the King's message, which was then read by Lord Curzon, his Majesty said that the Prince and Princess of Wales would shortly visit India. He regretted his absence from the durbar, and sent his greetings to the Indian people. In conclusion, King Edward said:

"I renew the assurances of my regard for the liberties of the Indian people; of my respect for their dignities and rights; of my interest in their advancement, and of my devotion to their welfare. These are the supreme aims and objects of my rule, which, under the blessing of Almighty God will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire and to the greater happiness of its people."

As the Viceroy finished reading the King's words the assembled people broke into cheers for the King and Emperor. The cheering was taken up by the multitude outside the amphitheatre and was long sustained.

Whatever kind you use, wipe the outside of the reservoir after you have filled and closed them, that the persistently percolating oil may have no unnecessary encouragement to exude. Be very sure no drops of oil have trickled down upon the outside of the lamps, to make their way to the bottom rim or feet and leave a greasy place on stand or shelf. Give a final rub to the outside of each lamp, replace rim, chimney and shade.

Sometimes it will be necessary to give the lamp a thorough washing in hot water and ammonia. Nothing but a free use of a powerful alkali will remove the clinging grease. When a lamp burner is clogged and gives a poor light, boil it for an hour in water with a lump of washing soda or a little borax.

### UMBRELLA MENDING.

When tiny worm spots come to light in a favorite black or dark colored silk umbrella, they can be mended neatly by covering the place with black silk courtplaster. Cut the plaster in little round pieces slightly larger than the holes to be mended, moisten and apply on the inside of the open cover. If the umbrella is saturated in a heavy shower the courtplaster must be applied once more. Incidentally, it is allowing an umbrella to dry while it is closed and lie away in the folds which causes those tiny cracks and holes in the cover.

A still better way to mend these worn places, if one cares to take the extra trouble, is to darken with black ink a glue which you know will defy moisture. Only a small quantity need be darkened. Apply this in a thin coat to some black silk cut out quite a little larger than is necessary for the courtplaster. Apply on the inside of the umbrella with the umbrella open, and set it aside, still open, to dry. In this way one can make an umbrella last much longer than if the holes are neglected.

It certainly proves economical to purchase a good umbrella with a quite natural wood handle, whose appearance is always dainty and refined, for the cover can be renewed for one dollar, a good frame and handle outwearing many covers.

### CARE OF WINDOW SHADES.

During the day window shades are usually kept rolled up half way. Dust accumulates on the top of the roll, and when drawn in the evening light colored shades show a dark streak across the middle. Although dusted frequently, in a short time the streak persistently adheres. Use a fine white scouring soap. Take a clean white cloth, rub on the dry soap and then on the shade, a small part at a time, always using a clean place in the cloth as soon as a sign of soil makes its appearance. Use no moisture.

### CURIOUS CASE.

**Twins Who Were Not Born in the Same Year.**

A despatch from Chicago says:—A difference of about three hours in the birth of sisters has led to the strange situation of twins having birthdays on different days and different years. Mr. and Mrs. John Stiff, 180 Sheffield Avenue, are the parents of the twins, and everyone in the neighborhood is commenting on the curious circumstance. One of the twins was born at 10.30 p.m. on the last day of December, 1902, and about an hour and a half after midnight the second child was born. Her birthday is therefore January 1, 1903.

### WHEEL BURST.

## LEADING MARKET

### The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Wheat—Is and rather easier at 68c to 68½c No. 2 red and white middle freight and low freights to New York. Goose is steady at 68½c for No. 1 and 68c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 81c for No. 1 hard and 97½c for No. 1 northern Port Huron and Owen Sound, and more grinding in transit. No. 1 hard is quoted at 83c all rail New York.

Flour—Is dull at \$2.70 asked. \$2.65 bid for cars of 90 per cent patents in buyers' bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.20 for cars of 11 graham patents and \$3.90 for str bakers', bags included, on the Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$16 shorts and \$14 for bran in bulk, or middle freights. Manitoba feed is steady at \$19 for cars shorts and \$17 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 45c for 3 extra and 42c for No. 3 east middle freights.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 52c No. 2 east, 50c high freights and 51c middle freights.

Rye—Is steady at 49c for No. 1 east and middle freights.

Corn—The market is steady at for new Canada yellow, and 58c old west. American is steady at for new No. 3 yellow, and 52c No. 3 mixed in car lots on the Toronto.

Oats—Are steady at 31½c for No. 1 white east, 30½c high freights and 31c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$4.10 cars of bags and \$4.25 for barrels the track Toronto, and 25c more broken lots.

Peas—Are steady at 73c for No. 1 middle freights.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—The offerings are rather thin this season, there is a good demand for strictly fresh-gathered and market is steady at 18c to 19 splits are quoted at 12c to 15 seconds at 14c to 15c and limed 18c.

Potatoes—The offerings are large owing to the difficulty getting deliveries of car lots in cold weather. The market is firm. Cars on the track here are quoted 90c to 95c; potatoes out of state selling at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Poultry—The edge is off the market now, as is usual after Christmas holidays, the offerings are fair. Prices are easier for keys at 12c to 13c for the best, old frozen birds at 10c; geese, which are in good demand, are firm at 10½c, ducks are steady at 12½c and chickens are unchanged 50c to 75c for choice fresh-kill young birds and 35c to 50c for birds.

Hops—Are firmly held. Can 1902 crop are quoted at 25c to 30c and yearlings at 18c.

Dried Apples—The market is steady at 4c to 4½c for job lots and evaporated are quoted at 6½c to 7c here.

Beans—Are steady at \$1.90 to \$2.00 for hand-picked and \$1.65 to \$1.80 for unpicked in job lots here.

New York, Jan. 6.—The market is steady at \$2.30 to \$2.32½ choice pea beans, 1902 crop. Baled Hay—The receipts are in the demand moderate and the market is quiet. Cars of No. 1 timothy



## HOUSEHOLD.

### UTILIZING LEFT OVERS.

**Meat Cheese.**—Boil meat scraps no matter how many different kinds, until soft enough to mash to a pulp. Add salt, pepper, a dash of

griddlecakes in plenty of fat. Two batter cakes must be fried for every meat cake. Fry one and lay it on a plate and set in the oven while the second is being fried. After this one has been turned, spread a spoonful or two of the prepared meat over it, press the other cake lightly over this and let remain a moment longer. When done, place each cake as baked on a separate plate and keep warm till served. Two spoonfuls of batter for each cake will be right.

Then the approach of the Viceroy was heralded. Preceded by members of his body guard, clad in white, up by the multitude outside the amphitheatre and was long sustained.



## HOUSEHOLD.

### UTILIZING LEFT OVERS.

**Meat Cheese.**—Boil meat scraps no matter how many different kinds, until soft enough to mash to a pulp. Add salt, pepper, a dash of nutmeg, powdered sage and onion-juice. A pinch of ground cloves may be added and ground caraway or celery seed, if desired. Mix meat and seasoning together, press into a dish, put a plate on top and then place a heavy weight on this. Let stand till cold. This is nice for sandwiches, or cut in thin slices and served with bread and butter for supper. Ripe or green tomato ketchup makes a nice relish.

**Mock Chicken Salad.**—Mince cold boiled pork, removing most of the fat; for every cup of meat, add 3 cup minced raw cabbage and 1 cup minced celery, and 1 small minced onion. Mix salt to taste, and pour over any good salad dressing desired. Garnish with the tender leaves of the celery and small cucumber pickles.

**Rice and Meat.**—Boil 1 cup rice in 2 qts water till tender. Drain off the water and add large pt meat (any kind) finely minced, 1 cup tomato sauce, small onion minced fine, salt and pepper to taste. Add a little gravy or stock, mix all together, turn into a baking-dish and bake half an hour.

Another appetizing dish is prepared as follows:—Cut cold beef in nice even slices, removing all the fat and gristle. Put into a saucepan 3 glass turt red jelly, 1 tablespoon lemon juice or 2 of good vinegar, 2 tablespoons hot water, 1 tablespoon prepared mustard and a little salt. Melt together over the fire, stirring all the while. When it begins to simmer, put in the slices of meat carefully, remove to the back part of the range and let remain until heated through. Now lift out the meat, arrange on a platter, pour over the liquid and serve.

**Sweet Potatoes with Meat.**—Peel cold boiled or baked sweet potatoes and mash them. For every 1 pt potato, add 1 beaten egg, and 3 cup sweet milk in which has been dissolved 1 heaping teaspoon of corn-starch. Add 1 cup cold meat minced fine (sausage will answer), 1 minced onion, a little pepper, and a piece of butter (melted). Warm the mixture a little while stirring together, adding a little salt if needed. Drop in spoonfuls on a well greased frying pan; when brown, turn and let brown on the other side.

**Fried corn bread** is a favorite dish in our household. Cut cold corn bread in the usual manner; split each piece through the center and place in a well buttered frying pan, cut side down. Cover and let fry until well heated through and slightly browned. Serve at once, with syrup or fruit sauce.

**Swiss Meat Cakes.**—Chop cold meat of any kind quite fine, and for every cup of meat add 1 beaten egg, 3 cup chopped raisins, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, a little grated peel, nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon to taste. Now add a little salt, and 1 tablespoon sugar. Mix all together and let stand until a batter has been prepared, or this, take 2 cups flour, 3 eggs, 1 pt sweet milk, 1 level teaspoon salt and 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder. Have the batter mixed well, then fry the same as

griddlecakes in plenty of fat. Two butter cakes must be fried for every meat cake. Fry one and lay it on a plate and set in the oven while the second is being fried. After this one has been turned, spread a spoonful or two of the prepared meat over it, press the other cake lightly over this and let remain a moment longer. When done, place each cake as baked on a separate plate and keep warm till served. Two spoonfuls of batter for each cake will be right.

### PLUCK.

The heart, liver and lights in a pig are called the pluck. In the country this can be bought for a few cents and the various ways of cooking it makes it desirable for home serving.

Where a family does not like the lights, these are chopped and fed to the hens. A palatable dish can be made of the chopped lights by putting it in layers with bread crumbs in a baking dish, and season with salt, pepper and onion. Moisten with water or tomato juice and bake half an hour.

While the most common way of cooking the heart is by frying, to boil it makes it much more tender, and when thus cooked it is fine for sandwiches in the lunch boxes for school or shop. For home, serve it hot with the liquid it was boiled in thickened with rice and turned over it on the platter. Another good way is to stuff and bake it in a double pan. This keeps the steam in, making the heart a dainty relish.

Nearly everyone prefers the liver fried to a turn in deep fat. The salt in butter hardens it. Salt when partly cooked. Lay the liver into the smoking fat and slowly fry until well done. Test it by cutting a piece with the knife. It is very nice boiled or baked half an hour and served with drawn butter.

**Liver croquettes** to my way of thinking are nicer than fishballs. Mix chopped liver and mashed potatoes half and half together, form into balls, dip into eggs, roll in cracker crumbs, and fry brown. Garnish this with lettuce or parsley.

### THE CARE OF LAMPS.

As a general thing, as much wit goes to the care of lamps as to the boiling of eggs. In the first place, they should receive due attention every day. Leave their large silk or paper shades in the parlor or living room, except when it is necessary to take them out of doors to use a fine hair-brush for cleaning the dust from their folds or flutings. Carry the lamps to the kitchen and set them down upon double folded newspapers. If they have porcelain shades, wipe these as you take them off, and set aside with the chimneys. Should they need washing, put them into a basin of hot water, which you have softened with a little ammonia or borax. Don't use soap, as it is apt to make them cloudy. This done, turn up the wicks of the lamps and with a bit of stick or a match scrape off the charred edges. Do not cut them unless the wick is very uneven. Remove the rims that surround the burners, and wipe them off with the old flannel or soft cloth you reserve for your lamps.

Now fill the lamps, and do it carefully to avoid an overflow. The best plan is to keep a small funnel with the oil can, and inserting the point of the tube in the opening provided for filling in the side of the lamp, to pour cautiously until the reservoir is full. The lamps that are made with reservoirs which fit into outer jars are decidedly the easiest to fill.

A despatch from Chicago says:—A difference of about three hours in the birth of sisters has led to the strange situation of twins having birthdays on different days and different years. Mr. and Mrs. John Stiff, 180 Sheffield Avenue, are the parents of the twins, and everyone in the neighborhood is commenting on the curious circumstance. One of the twins was born at 10.30 p.m. on the last day of December, 1902, and about an hour and a half after midnight the second child was born. Her birthday is therefore January 1, 1903.

### WHEEL BURST.

**Two Men Meet Death While Sawing Wood.**

A despatch from Perth, Ont., says:—An accident occurred at the home of Mr. John Pratt, 11th concession of Bathurst, last Friday morning, by which two lives were lost. About a dozen men were engaged sawing wood with a circular sawing machine, operated by horse power, when the fly wheel of the machine burst and flew off. A large piece, weighing about 75 pounds, struck George Pratt, aged 28 years, on the stomach, and almost cut him in two. The unfortunate man lingered for about two hours. A young son of John Pratt was also struck by a part of the wheel, and was killed outright. The boy was 14 years of age.

### NEW LICENSE ACT.

**Drunkards Cannot Buy Liquor for Three Years.**

A despatch from London says: The new Licensing Act, which went into effect on Thursday, and which aims to diminish drunkenness, was enforced by the London judges. The magistrates immediately applied the clause which calls for the publication of a blacklist of habitual drunkards, whose convictions must be made known to the police authorities. These habitual drunkards are debarred from buying intoxicants for a term of three years. Another clause of the Act provides for a fine of £2 or a month's imprisonment for a woman found intoxicated while she is accompanied by any child under seven years.

### TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

**Two Railway Men at Work on an Invention.**

A despatch from Toronto says. Two railway men in the city are at the present time working on an invention which competent experts in the city declare will make railway accidents such as the one at Wainstead next to impossible to occur. Several of the head officials in the city have already had the privilege of examining the principle of the invention, and though for the present secrecy as to the details is required in the interests of the parties who are bringing out the invention, it is spoken of in the highest terms, and is said to be a remarkable advance in the line of contrivances for the prevention of railway accidents.

### COTTON IN SOUDAN.

**French Manufacturers Form an Association.**

A despatch from Paris says:—In consequence of the increasing menace of American competition a number of French cotton manufacturers have formed the Colonial Cotton Association to encourage the cultivation of cotton in the French colonies, especially the Soudan, with the view to preventing the industry from becoming an American monopoly. The committee of the association includes ex-Ministers Siegfried and Meline and Senator Waddington.

50c to 75c for choice fresh-killed young birds and 35c to 50c for birds.

**Hops.**—Are firmly held. Can 1902 crop are quoted at 25c to and yearlings at 18c.

**Dried Apples.**—The market is steady at 4c to 4½c for job lots h Evaporated are quoted at 6½c to here.

**Beans.**—Are steady at \$1.90 to for hand-picked and \$1.65 to \$1 for unpicked in job lots here.

New York, Jan. 6.—The market steady at \$2.30 to \$2.32½ choice pea beans, 1902 crop.

**Baled Hay.**—The receipts are 1 the demand moderate and the market is quiet. Cars of No. 1 timothy the track here are quoted at \$9.

**Baled Straw.**—Is steady. Cars the track are quoted at \$5 to \$8 here.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

**Butter.**—The receipts of ch fresh-made dairies are not la there is a good demand for all o ings and stocks appear to be l well cleaned up. The demand for grade dairies is not very brisk. Tl is a good demand for fine cre eries. Prices are steady for grades and show no change f previous quotations except per in the case of fine gilt-edged d rolls, which are slightly higher. Creamery, prints, ..... 23c to do solids, new, ..... 22c to do do old, ..... 20c to Dairy tubs and pails,

choice, ..... 16c to do medium, ..... 14c to do common, ..... 13c to do pound rolls, ..... 17c to do large rolls, ..... 16c to Cheese.—There is a fair inq from the local trade and the ma is steady at 13c for large and 1 for twins.

### PROVISIONS.

There is a very good demand hog product for this season of year. Prices are generally firm, offerings of cars of dressed hogs fair, the demand is moderately g and prices are steady at \$7.25 by local packers and \$7.25 to \$7 asked for car lots on the track h

**Pork.**—The prices of Canada sl cut are unchanged at \$23 to \$23 heavy mess \$21.50 to \$22 and c mess \$19.

**Smoked and dry Salted Mea** Long clear bacon, 10½c for case ton lots; hams, 13c to 13½c; r 11½c to 12c; shoulders, 11c to 1 backs, 14½c to 15c; breakfast ba 14½c to 15c; green meats ou pickle are quoted at 1c less t smoked.

**Lard.**—Tierces 10½c to 11c, tubs to 11½c, pails 11½c to 11½c.

### BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET

Buffalo, Jan. 6.—Flour f wheat, spring firm; No. 1 north 85½c; winter, State No. 2 red o ed at 77c. Corn firm; No. 2 yel 53½c; No. 2 corn, 51½c. Oats f No. 3 white, 36½c. No. 2 ml 35½c. Barley, 49c to 62c. Rye, 1 in store, 56c.

### TO BUILD LOCOMOTIVES.

**New Company to Establish Wo Near Montreal.**

A despatch from Montreal says: It is announced that a purely C dian company, under the presid of Mr. M. J. Haney, of Toro will shortly commence the consti tion of a mammoth locomo works at Longue Pointe, near Montreal. The site for the works, sisting of 80 arpents of land, already been purchased, and the struction of the works will be c menced without delay. The w are expected to employ 600 ha and to turn out about 100 loco tives a year.



## LOADING MARKETS.

### Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Is dull rather easier at 68c to 68½c for 2 red and white middle freights low freights to New York. No. 1 is steady at 68½c for No. 1 68c for No. 2 east. Manitoba No. 1 is steady at 81c for No. 1 d and 97½c for No. 1 northern. Huron and Owen Sound, and 6c grinding in transit. No. 1 d is quoted at 83c all rail North.

Flour—Is dull at \$2.70 asked and 65¢ bid for cars of 90 per cent. in buyers' bags east or mid-freights. Choice brands are held to 20c higher. Manitoba flour steady at \$4.20 for cars of 11-un patents and \$3.90 for stronglers', bags included, on the track.

Wheat—Is steady at \$18 for and \$14 for bean in bulk, east middle freights. Manitoba mill-1 is steady at \$19 for cars of 100 lbs and \$17 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 45c for No. 1 extra and 42c for No. 3 east or idle freights.

Wheat—Is steady at 52c for 2 east, 50c high freights west 1 51c middle freights.

Oats—Is steady at 49c for No. 2 d and middle freights.

Wheat—The market is steady at 45c new Canada yellow, and 58c for west. American is steady at 53c new No. 3 yellow, and 52c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track.

Oats—Are steady at 31½c for No. 2 white east, 30½c high freights west 1 31c middle freights.

Wheat—Is steady at \$4.10 for 100 lbs of bags and \$4.25 for barrels on track Toronto, and 25c more for open lots.

Oats—Are steady at 78c for No. 2 idle freights.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—The offerings are fair for this season, there is a good demand strictly fresh-gathered and the market is steady at 18c to 19c; its are quoted at 12c to 14c, and 14c to 15c and limed at 15c.

Potatoes—The offerings are not good owing to the difficulty of getting deliveries of car lots in the cold weather. The market is firmer, cars on the track here are quoted at 10c to 95c; potatoes out of store are quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Poultry—The edge is off the market, now, as is usual after the Christmas holidays, the offerings are fair. Prices are easier for turkeys at 12c to 13c for the best and frozen birds at 10c; geese, which are in good demand, are firm at 10c 10½c, ducks are steady at 12c to 13c and chickens are unchanged at 7c to 7½c for choice fresh-killed and 35c to 50c for old.

Pigs—Are firmly held. Canada No. 2 crop are quoted at 25c to 28c 1 yearlings at 18c.

Dried Apples—The market is steady at 4c to 4½c for job lots here. Reported are quoted at 6½c to 7c.

Beans—Are steady at \$1.90 to \$2 hand-picked and \$1.65 to \$1.75 unpicked in job lots here.

New York, Jan. 6.—The market is steady at \$2.30 to \$2.32½ for pea beans, 1902 crop.

Hay—The receipts are fair, demand moderate and the market quiet. Cars of No. 1 timothy on

## RAILWAYS' BIG YEAR.

Reports Show a Total Increase of \$6,700,000.

A despatch from Montreal says: "The statement that was on Friday made to the executive of the Canadian Pacific Railway shows much more clearly than any comment that I could make the progress that has been achieved during the year 1902. The increase in the earnings of the company has amounted to \$5,500,000, which means an increase of between 25 and 30 per cent. over the earnings of 1901."

Such was the statement made by Mr. I. G. Ogden, vice-president and comptroller of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who was still at work on the report to be submitted to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

"Then during the past twelve months," Mr. Ogden went on to say, "the Canadian Pacific constructed between 300 and 400 miles of branch lines, most of them running northwest from Brandon, and opening up new districts in the wheat belt. As regards addition made to the equipment, I can announce that the railway has had built 300 engines, 4,000 box cars, 200 coal cars, 300 flat cars, 75 passenger coaches, and six sleeping coaches. Of course the greatest feature of all has been the substantial increase in the earnings."

"In many ways I would say that the past twelve months have gone to form one of the most successful years in the history of the Grand Trunk Railway." The speaker was Mr. R. O. Logan, assistant to Mr. Hays, vice-president and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. "The railway will show," Mr. Logan stated, "when the annual report is prepared for the directors of the company, that the increase in the earnings of the company have been \$1,200,000. During the twelve months ninety miles of double track were constructed west of the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, and 25 miles on lines east of the rivers. During the year the railway constructed 42 engines, 1,000 box cars, 78 flat cars, 25 first-class passenger coaches, and 15 Pullman coaches for the Pullman Company. At the present time everything points to the railway being able to complete its double track from Montreal to Chicago early next fall, and it is the intention of the directors to erect a new station to replace the present Bonaventure depot at Montreal."

#### FIVE KILLED IN WRECK.

Express From New York to Montreal in Bad Accident.

A despatch from Montreal says:—When the express from New York, known as the Rutland flyer, due in Montreal at 8.50 Friday evening, arrived on Saturday morning five hours late, she brought tidings of having passed through a terrible disaster, which involved the loss of five lives and injury of at least another four persons. The disaster was due to the collision of the express with what is called a "wildcat" engine, that is, an unattached locomotive, dodging along the system on the time marked out for another train.

The crash took place near Burlington and Shelburne, near Burritt's Crossing. Two engineers were instantly killed, two firemen so badly hurt that they died before they could be removed from the scene of the accident, one brakeman so badly hurt that he has since died, three other trainmen hurt, and passengers badly shaken.

The passengers were transhipped at the scene of the accident and brought to Montreal over the C.P.R. None of them were injured. Mr. Walsh, the conductor, who was on board the train with which the light or "wild-

## READ BOTH SIDES OF IT.

ABOUT HIGH TARIFF VERSUS LOW TARIFF.

Opinions of Various Correspondents on the Great Question.

A Montreal paper has opened its columns to discussion on the tariff question, asking for correspondence on both sides. The discussion has been going on for several weeks and quite a number of letters have been published. One correspondent writing in favor of low tariff says:—"The question cannot be wholly decided according to the abstract principles of political economy, for the conditions of each country are so various that they must be taken into consideration in deciding what is the best fiscal policy for each. Unless we rearrange our whole system of taxation a certain customs tariff is absolutely necessary in order to raise a revenue for federal purposes; but even considered as a revenue-producer there is a limit beyond which a tariff must not go or it defeats the purpose of its existence. If imports are so highly taxed that importation is greatly checked or wholly made to cease, then the customs revenue suffers in proportion. An excessive tariff also strikes at the revenue in another way. It puts such a premium on smuggling that people are found ready to engage in contraband trade which is made profitable because enormous duties are avoided by evading the customs law. Perhaps we have almost reached that point with respect to tobaccos and liquors, and it is doubtful if an increase of duties would bring any more revenue from these articles which, considered in the most favorable light possible, are expensive, wasteful luxuries. Viewed, therefore, from the standpoint of revenue a high tariff is not to be desired. The high protectionist admits this by his own arguments for he wishes an advantage given home products by making it difficult or even impossible to import competing articles. He checks importations and by so doing lessens the revenue derived from imports."

To this another correspondent replies the next week. He says the United States has a very high protective tariff, but it has never had any difficulty in raising revenue. In fact, he says, out of its abundant revenues under a high tariff the United States Government in addition to paying the ordinary expenses of running the Government, building expensive public works, improving rivers and harbors and providing an enormous pension fund, has been able to pay off a large part of the immense debt contracted during the civil war."

A woman, signing herself Elizabeth J. C., writes:—"My husband says that you won't publish letters from a woman on this question. He says if you asked for letters on love affairs or on 'How To Take Care of Babies' I might write, but that woman won't be consulted about making the tariff. But I say that this is a love affair for me at any rate. I love my two boys, my only sons, and they are living in a big city of the United States. My heart is aching to have them home again in some Canadian city. I am afraid they will marry American girls and settle down there, almost forgetting their mother. I have a neighbor whose son went to the United States years ago. At first he wrote to her often. Then he got married and after a few years he was divorced and married again. He has children by both wives. Isn't it dreadful! Divorces are so common over there. You will say, 'What has all this to

## NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

#### DOMINION.

The Duck Stove Company will erect a \$100,000 factory in Brantford.

Three new and promising oil wells are reported in Raleigh Township.

A London Township farmer has found indications of oil in a well he is digging.

Peterboro will offer a free site, if Andrew Carnegie will build a public library there.

Benjamin Jackson, of Hamilton, is suing Dr. McCabe for mal-practice in setting his broken leg.

Later developments in the failure of C. W. Anderson & Co., private bankers, Oakville, point to a disastrous crash.

Great precautions are being taken at Vancouver against the bubonic plague entering at that port by vessels from San Francisco.

The C.P.R. has bought a piece of land on Notre Dame street, Montreal, to be utilized in enlarging Viger Square station.

Chief Justice McGuire of the Northwest Territories has resigned, and will be succeeded by Hon. A. L. Sifton, Commissioner of Public Works in the Territories Government.

The city of Ottawa has received one of the old iron boundary posts which marked the Ashburton line along the Canada-New York frontier in 1842.

Montreal firemen called to a fire on St. Norbert street, found two illicit stills in full blast and no one about. The provincial police took possession.

The fifteen-inch equatorial telescope for the new astronomical building has been completed by the Cleveland makers, and will shortly be shipped to Ottawa. The building itself will not be finished until next summer.

The question as to whether the good-will of a business is taxable or not under the Succession Duties Act, is the subject of a law suit between the Government and the estate of Henry Kuntz, of Hamilton.

#### FOREIGN.

Lack of fuel has compelled the closing of schools at Meriden, Conn. Andrew Carnegie offers to give \$65,000 to build a branch library at Liverpool.

Orders for 14,000 grey fannel shirts have been given to the Guards' Needlework Society by the British War Office.

In a battle between Bulgarian and Turkish soldiers, the latter lost 15 killed, including their commander.

A British punitive expedition will be despatched against the Emir of Kano, a Mohammedan ruler, in Northern Nigeria.

It is said that the Pope will appeal to all Christian Governments to take steps to stop duelling.

Owing to the heavy orders for coal lately placed in Great Britain by American dealers, there is a rise in freight rates.

It has been decided that troops stationed abroad, except in South Africa and British North America, shall wear khaki drill clothing.

The Maharajah of Jaipur has given \$50,000 to the Indian people's famine fund in commemoration of the durbar.

The Socialists and several of the strongest trades unions in Germany have made plans for a general strike early this year before the Reichstag elections.

At Shelbyville, Tenn., Rev. Dr. Marks, a retired Methodist clergy-



and chickens are unchanged at 75c for choice fresh-killed birds and 35c to 50c for old.

**Apples**—Are firmly held. Canada crop are quoted at 25c to 28c yearlings at 18c.

**Apples**—The market is steady 4c to 4½c for job lots here. Imported are quoted at 6½c to 7c.

**Apples**—Are steady at \$1.90 to \$2 hand-picked and \$1.65 to \$1.75 unpicked in job lots here.

**W York, Jan. 6**—The market is steady at \$2.30 to \$2.32½ for pea beans, 1902 crop.

**Hay**—The receipts are fair, demand moderate and the market quiet. Cars of No. 1 timothy on track here are quoted at \$9.

**Straw**—Is steady. Cars on track are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50.

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**

**Butter**—The receipts of choice made dairies are not large, there is a good demand for all offered and stocks appear to be kept cleaned up. The demand for office dairies is not very brisk. There is good demand for fine cream. Prices are steady for all grades and show no change from previous quotations except perhaps in case of fine gilt-edged dairy butter, which are slightly higher.

Butter, prints...	23c to 21c
Solids, new...	22c to 21c
do. old...	20c to 21c
Y tubs and pails...	16c to 17c
medium...	14c to 15c
common...	13c to 14c
pound rolls...	17c to 19c
large rolls...	16c to 18c

**Eggs**—There is a fair inquiry in the local trade and the market steady at 13c for large and 13½c for twins.

**PROVISIONS.**

There is a very good demand for product for this season of the year. Prices are generally firm. The prices of cars of dressed hogs are the demand is moderately good. Prices are steady at \$7.25 bid local packers and \$7.25 to \$7.40 for car lots on the track here.

**Meat**—The prices of Canada short are unchanged at \$23 to \$23.50; heavy mess \$21.50 to \$22 and clear \$19.

**Meats**—Cured and dry salted meats—clear bacon, 10½c for case and lots; hams, 13c to 14½c; rolls, 12c; shoulders, 11c to 11½c; corn, 14½c to 15c; breakfast bacon, 15c to 15½c; green meats out of the case are quoted at 1c less than ked.

**Meats**—Tierces 10½c to 11c, tubs 11c, 14c, pails 11½c to 11½c.

**BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.**

**Buffalo, Jan. 6**—Flour firm; at, spring firm; No. 1 northern, 77c; winter, State No. 2 red off-at 77c. Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 2 corn, 51½c. Oats firm; 3 white, 36½c. No. 2 mixed, 35c. Barley, 49c to 62c. Rye, No. 2, 56c.

**TO BUILD LOCOMOTIVES.**

**Company to Establish Works Near Montreal.**

A despatch from Montreal says: It is announced that a purely Canadian company, under the presidency of Mr. M. J. Haney, of Toronto, shortly commence the construction of a mammoth locomotive works at Longue Pointe, near Montreal. The site for the works, consisting of 80 arpents of land, has already been purchased, and the construction of the works will be commenced without delay. The works are expected to employ 600 hands, to turn out about 100 locomotives a year.

What is called a "wildcat" engine, that is, an unattached locomotive, dodging along the system on the time marked out for another train.

The crash took place between Burlington and Shelburne, near Burritt's Crossing. Two engineers were instantly killed, two firemen so badly hurt that they died before they could be removed from the scene of the accident, one brakeman so badly hurt that he has since died, three other trainmen hurt, and passengers badly shaken.

The passengers were transhipped at the scene of the accident and brought to Montreal over the C.P.R. None of them were injured. Mr. Walsh, the conductor, who was on board the train with which the light or "wildcat" engine collided, said that the scene was horrible. He saw his conferees mangled and torn under the light engine, which overturned on the track. Happily none of the passengers were in the slightest degree injured. It was a curve in the road which precipitated the accident. The engineers of the respective engines were unable to see ahead, with the result that a head-on collision occurred.

**ITALIANS FOR NATAL.**

**Government Asked to Sanction Their Importation.**

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg says: A scheme is projected to induce the Government of Natal to sanction the importation of Italian laborers from Northern Italy to work on the new water works. After completing this service they will be at liberty to settle in the country, where they will become valuable agricultural laborers. It is argued that such labor is used beneficially in Switzerland, Austria, South Germany, and the Argentine Republic and the United States. Some Italians are now employed on the Cape Colony and Natal railway lines, where they give the greatest satisfaction. They do three times the amount of work done by the blacks.

**PAPER ON OCEAN LINER.**

**Latest Intelligence Up to Hour of Going to Press.**

A despatch from London says: The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company announces that it has concluded contracts for a daily service of etheric news telegrams to a British mail steamer sailing from Liverpool for New York at the end of the current month. The vessel will be equipped with a complete staff and plant, which will enable the publication of a daily newspaper on board during the voyage. For the present the company withholds the name of the vessel.

**VILJOEN IS WILLING.**

**Would Command Boers if Asked to Do So.**

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail has received a telegram from General Viljoen, the Boer leader, who is now in New York, expressing his willingness to command the Boers who have volunteered for service against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland if he is asked to do so.

**BIG HOTEL FOR MONTREAL.**

**Plans Prepared for One to Cost Million and a Half.**

A despatch from Montreal says: Montreal may in the near future have a new mammoth hotel. A project is now under way in which a number of American capitalists are interested, to build a new hotel on Victoria Square, under the name of the Grand Central. Plans have already been prepared. The estimated cost is \$1,500,000.

**Babies**—I might write, but that woman won't be consulted about making the tariff. But I say that this is a love affair for me at any rate. I love my two boys, my only sons, and they are living in a big city of the United States. My heart is aching to have them home again in some Canadian city. I am afraid they will marry American girls and settle down there, almost forgetting their mother. I have a neighbor whose son went to the United States years ago. At first he wrote to her often. Then he got married and after a few years he was divorced and married again. He has children by both wives. Isn't it dreadful! Divorces are so common over there. You will say, "What has all this to do with the question of high tariff?" I will tell you just what. I got a letter two weeks ago from one of my boys. They both work in the same factory. The letter said: "What do you think, mother? We may be back in Canada before long. I heard our manager say yesterday to a gentleman who was going through the factory with him that if the Dominion Government should raise the Canadian tariff as high as the American tariff it would be necessary for our company to start a big branch factory in Canada. Over one-third of the work done in our great factory now is for export to Canada and our Canadian trade is increasing every year. I often think as I am pegging away at my work that while living in the United States I am making things for Canadians. I guess there would be quite a lot of branch factories started in Canada if the tariff should be raised and there would be lots of work for Canadians at home." Now, Mr. Editor, do you see why I am interested in the tariff question? I want my boys to come home, because I think Canada is a purer and better country. They will be better men here. I don't mean that they are not good now. They are both good boys, but I am afraid of the future."

A free trader writes:—"The consumer alone has to pay the tariff tax. Neither farmers nor wage earners need ever expect to benefit by protection. Another factor rules their profits, namely, supply and demand."

**MUST STAND HIS TRIAL.**

**Samuel Watson—Committed for Killing His Brother.**

A despatch from Brantford says: The court room was crowded on Tuesday afternoon when Samuel Watson was arraigned before Squire Leitch on a charge of unlawfully killing his brother, Wesley Watson, at Middleport, on Tuesday, December 23rd. The accused was greatly excited when he appeared in court, and seemed to be suffering from intense mental exhaustion. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, and the Crown proceeded to submit evidence. James Watson was the only witness called. He reviewed at length the details of the tragedy. After hearing the evidence Squire Leitch committed Samuel Watson for trial. His case will come up for consideration at the Spring Assizes. Watson was taken back to jail, where he has to be confined until his case is disposed of.

**VILJOEN TO LEAD BOERS.**

**To Be Offered Command of Somali Expedition.**

A despatch from London says: The British Government is trying to secure the services of Gen. Ben. Viljoen, who is now touring the United States, to command the Boer force, which is going to Somaliland. It was Gen. Viljoen who first suggested employing the Boers against the Somalis.

to take steps to stop duelling.

Owing to the heavy orders for coal lately placed in Great Britain by American dealers, there is a rise in freight rates.

It has been decided that troops stationed abroad, except in South Africa and British North America, shall wear khaki drill clothing.

The Maharajah of Jaipur has given \$50,000 to the Indian people's famine fund in commemoration of the durbar.

The Socialists and several of the strongest trades unions in Germany have made plans for a general strike early this year before the Reichstag elections.

At Shelbyville, Tenn., Rev. Dr. Marks, a retired Methodist clergyman, aged 80, has died from a disease which baffled physicians of New York, Chicago and other cities. A thin sheet of bone, commencing its growth four years ago, encircled the man's body from the pelvis to the chest, gradually suspending the functions of the organs until death ensued.

Investigations begun in Chicago as to the cause of the coal famine there showed that some of the dealers had thousands of tons on hand, and the answer is that they needed it for contracts. Relief is coming in rapidly.

The transport Courtfield, with 2,035 donkeys on board, left Queens-town last week for Algon Bay, via Las Palmas and Delagoa Bay.

In the recent disturbances at Namur, Belgium, resulting from bad feeling between soldiers and civilians, a great many persons were hurt.

The Duke of Bedford is selling off large portions of his landed property to his tenants. Not long ago he disposed of over 1,000 acres of his Cople estate.

At the final State examinations for ladies, which have just been held for the first time in St. Petersburg, 111 candidates have obtained their medical degree.

Twelve postmaster-ships in Ireland, including one twice vacant, have been filled by officials drawn from England and Scotland during the past three years.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh states that there are 1,400 prisoners per 100,000 of the population in Scotland, compared with 700 in Ireland and 500 in England.

Andrew Carnegie has notified the Provost of Greenock, Scotland, that he is prepared to give \$50,000 to erect a memorial to James Watt, born at Greenock January 19, 1736.

At the request of the Colonial office three parties of fifty girls each will be sent out to Johannesburg during the ensuing month by the South African Expansion Committee.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, speaking at the Milborne Farmers' Club at Dorchester, made a severe attack on the unbusiness-like manner which, he said, characterized the management of the army and navy.

**A CORNER IN CHEESE.**

**Big Dealers Said to Control All Stock in Canada.**

A despatch from Montreal says: Messrs. Alexander and McPherson, two of the largest cheese dealers in Canada, have, it is reported, secured control of all the cheese stock in Canada, and a sharp advance in prices is anticipated. The price advanced to 13c. on Saturday, and 13½c. a lb. is asked.

**BRITISH REVENUES.**

**Increase of \$37,000,000 During Past Nine Months.**

A despatch from London says: The British revenue for the nine months ending December 31 were nearly \$7,500,000 more than for the corresponding period last year.

# Boulter's Guests

I.

"Boulter! Boulter! you've proved yourself a man at last. Why, I declare it's the best idea you've had in that head of yours for years. You cannot imagine the enormous possibilities which chance has thrown in our way by your suggestion."

"Yes, I can," muttered Boulter, laconically.

"But, my dear, think of it! Here you are now, James Henry Boulter, provision merchant and agent for imported eggs, at the age of forty-five, worth thousands and thousands of pounds, with a daughter as nice looking as her—"

"Go on, stow it, miss," said Boulter, irritably; "you don't want to dwell so much on her father's good looks; it's no fault of mine."

"No, dear, it ain't," replied the better half, good-naturedly; "but, you see, when you comes out with that big idea of yours about advertising them Coronation seats, me heart gives a sort o' flutter like, and I says, 'Blowed if Boulter ain't a genius; he oughter be primmihair!'"

"Not so much of it, Martha. Let's work the thing through again, seeing as how for once you've given way to my superior wisdom;" and Boulter stuck his fat, bejeweled hands into his waistcoat pockets, from which dangled a massive gold chain adorned with an enormous seal large enough to grace a company's charter, and put on a look that would have turned Solomon green with envy.

"As you say, my dear," he went on, "here am I, James Henry Boulter, with a large city business, a good banking account, a marriageable daughter, a well-established household, and a large place standing slap-bang on Coronation route. Wouldn't it be folly to throw away such a chance? Why, this splendid view which we command would be of little value were it not for the grand thought of James Henry, and it is simply this. We stick a notice in all the big society and other papers to the effect 'that James Henry Boulter, Esq., will have great pleasure in placing at the command of a few select gentlemen of society seats at his residence for viewing the Coronation procession.' They'll come like a flock o' bees, Martha, mark me if they don't, when they see they 'aven't got to plump down fifty guineas; and then who knows but what after that yer daughter might wear a coronet?"

"Oh, Lor'! Boulter, didn't I say as 'ow you always was a genius?" exclaimed Mrs. B., rapturously.

"Of course I am, or 'ow do yer think I could 'ave got together a fine place like this?" as his eyes traveled rapidly round the sumptuously-appointed room.

"You see, Martha; that ad. will bring a lot of poor young lords and such like with their friends down 'ere for the Coronation procession, and we'd be poor hands at fixing matters up if we couldn't make some arrangement. Between a young aristocrat and our Bessie. Don't you grasp it?" and he prodded her affectionately in the side as he spoke.

"Yes, Boulter, that I do; but it nearly took my breath away only to think about it. Imagine our Bess the wife of a real live duke! Oh, Boulter, you're a marvel!" At which eulogistic remark the well-to-do provision merchant felt highly complimented, and went to the front of his

conjured up visions of the gallant earl's paying attention to his daughter; he even went so far as to settle in his mind what amount he should bestow on her as a wedding gift.

A stony silence ensued during the remainder of the meal, after which Boulter pompously sallied forth to re-arrange the portraits in oils that hung in the hall—for he had a large house and believed in doing things in style. Without exception these had all been under the auctioneer's hammer, but it was Boulter's idea to hang them in chronological order, and give to each some little bit of family history, of which the following is a sample:

"Now you," he said, addressing the portrait of a fine, aristocratic-looking man, dressed in the fashion of the Elizabethan period, "you are the first baronet, Sir Thomas Boulter, raised to that dignity by Queen Elizabeth." Poor Boulter had let his education slip so far as to forget that baronets were first created in the reign of James I.; but that he would of course regard as a mere detail. So on along the line he went until "the baronetcy became extinct"—a fine phrase that, he thought—but he did not endeavor to show in what relation he himself stood to his mural ancestors.

In the other departments of the Boulter establishment things progressed on a proportionate scale; the "family plate," for which Boulter had paid between two and three hundred pounds, was brought down from boxes and chests and put in such a condition as would best its meeting with an earl.

The eventful day drew quickly near, and Boulter's spirits rose accordingly, even to such a degree that in one particular case, when a traveler called upon him, he produced his cigar case and asked the traveler in question to have a smoke. Now, that was a thing Boulter had never been known to do before.

It had occurred to the schemer that perhaps one day would hardly be sufficient to enable the noble earl to make proper advances to his daughter—by-the-by, the thought had never struck him that the titled dignitary might be a married man—so he had determined, provided the visitor fulfilled his expectations, to persuade him to prolong his visit; so with that end in view he had commanded that every preparation be made to ensure the comfort of the distinguished company.

III.

A sumptuous dinner was in progress. The table literally groaned under the weight of the viands, and blazed with the magnificence of the costly plate and other valuable appurtenances of the feast. The earl and his two friends had proved most charming and affable companions, the former regaling the delighted Boulter with glowing descriptions of the ancestral domain, displaying at the same time the most familiar knowledge of his fellow-aristocrats and their doings. But all thoughts unconsciously gave way to the great pageant they had that day witnessed—the Coronation procession.

"Magnificent!" muttered Boulter, vigorously setting to work on the contents of his plate.

"Aren't decidedly grand, Boulter, old fellow."

"They were quite on familiar terms already; 'as they should be," Boulter thought.

And so events progressed; the procession was discussed and suggestions made, and all agreed for the hundredth time that it was the finest thing of its kind they had ever seen, until Mrs. Boulter displayed a decided inclination to lapse into the arms of Morpheus, when adjournment was made, Miss Bessie shortly afterwards being engaged in playing

shook his head and smiled. "I'm sorry for that girl of his, though. She is a bit of a spanker, she is, and no mistake. But let us be off. There is no room in the burglary business for sentiment nowadays."—London Tit-Bits.

## How the Flood Came.

The aboriginal blacks of Australia have a queer tradition about the flood. They say that at one time there was no water on the earth at all except in the body of an immense frog, where men and women could not get at it. There was a great council on the subject, and it was found out that if the frog could be made to laugh the waters would run out of his mouth and the drought be ended.

So several animals were made to dance and caper before the frog to induce him to laugh, but he did not even smile, and so the waters remained in his body. Then some one happened to think of the queer contortions into which the eel could twist itself, and it was straightway brought before the frog, and when the frog saw the wriggling he laughed so loud that the whole earth trembled, and the waters poured out of his mouth in a great flood, in which many people were drowned.

The black people were saved from drowning by the pelican. This thoughtful bird made a big canoe and went with it all among the islands that appeared here and there above the surface of the water and gathered in the black people and saved them.

## Time Tables as Geographies.

"I never realized the value of time tables until I got hold of a class of boys old enough to take an interest in geography," said a New York public school teacher. "So far as the study of maps goes, I can get better results from the use of time tables than from all the geographies in the market. Maps that have been prepared for the purpose of cultivating the youthful mind in the matter of locality are shunned as bugbears by all except the studious few. But just set a dozen boys around a pile of time tables and tell them to locate certain cities, lakes and rivers, and they will work like beavers and come out letter perfect every time. For most children time tables and accompanying maps are a source of unflinching interest both in and out of school hours. It is true that this unorthodox method may give the boys exaggerated ideas as to the importance of certain railroads, but they seem to get enough good out of the investigation to counteract such impressions."

## A Reason For Conversion.

Old Moses, who belonged to Judge J— of Macon, Miss., "befo' the wah," was for many years sexton and a devout member of the Presbyterian church, says Harper's Monthly. Shortly after the war the colored Methodists of the community held a rousing meeting in which Moses loudly professed conversion and joined the Methodist church. Some days afterward the judge met him and asked: "How's this, Moses? I hear you have joined the Methodists. I thought I brought you up better than that."

Moses took off his hat and solemnly scratched his woolly pate as he replied: "Yes, sir, massa, dat's so—dat's so. De Presbyterian people am a mighty fine people, an' de Presbyterian church am a mighty fine church, but, massa, don't you tink it am powerful dismal fer a nigger?"

## The Shillalah.

The shillalah is not a mere stick picked up for a few pence or cut casually out of the common hedge. It is

# ON THE FARM.

## FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT

Knowledge of one's soil is, doubt, the greatest question, user of commercial fertilizer has familiarize himself with to success getting the best results from application. But to use a commercial grade regardless of its constituents and its adaptability to the soil on which it is to be used would result in failure. This is reason, some farmers talk for others against the use of commercial fertilizer, writes Mr. E. F. Bro.

We used to use the large part of our stable manure on our ground, in fact we do at the present time; but we used to think that sowing wheat on soil where we did apply yard manure was a waste of seed, land and labor. To-day we cover our wheat fields as far as yard manure will go, taking care to see that it is put on that part of the field most deficient in humus when seeding time comes, 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre on the uncovered portion of the field. We always sow our wheat ground, and this insures good catch. When it comes to covering this field again with yard manure we begin where we left off previous time, and favor the portion of the field with a cover of the commercial kind. This the field in a good state of fertility and insures a successful crop under other conditions are equally as favorable.

Our idea in using commercial fertilizer is that we may be able to put out such crops as are suited to our convenience, using it in connection with our stable manure to insure a successful crop throughout the field. We have found from experience that no grade of commercial fertilizer is equal to a cover of yard manure, yet when one is not enough of one variety, methods have to be brought into use. Last year on our wheat ground where we used the commercial fertilizer, we obtained 75 per cent. crop. Where we used yard manure 90 per cent. Where no manure fertilizer of any kind was used over 15 per cent. of a crop was harvested, and this was of quality. Now the question comes, whether or not we used judgment in covering part of the field with one kind and finishing with another. What I mean this is, would it not be better to get a manure spreader, put manure we might have all over the field, then drill a smaller amount of commercial fertilizer to the acre, cover the whole field say with a 100 pounds per acre.

## FEEDING TURNIPS.

Many of the cruciferous plants have a very pungent principle which is unfavorable when feeding value is considered. Still many ways are devised to work off a turnip or bage crop as feed when all have been disposed of that can be sold for cash. If explicit directions are not where milk is disposed of, none will be taken when this class of feed is used, such directions better be adhered to.

Turnips can be fed so that one customer in 1,000 would find anything objectionable, but the greatest care must be taken in feeding so as not to overfeed, necessary to feed some grain in



tinued rainy weather we had. I all my wheat in the barn in shape before the rainy weather menced. The quality is fine. I it will do for seed wheat w cleaning, but I prefer to clean fore seeding, as I am more than ticular about seed of any kind.

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**MIXTURE FOR DAIRY COW**

Hatch experimental station ceiving many inquiries relative most economic grain mixtures milk production. All kinds of are relatively high at present. ing feeding effect and cost into



# ON THE FARM.

## FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT.

Knowledge of one's soil is, no doubt, the greatest question, the secret of commercial fertilizer has to familiarize himself with to succeed in getting the best results from its application. But to use a commercial grade regardless of its constituents and its adaptability to the soil on which it is to be used could result in failure. This is the reason some farmers talk for and hers against the use of commercial fertilizer, writes Mr. E. F. Brown. We used to use the large portion of our stable manure on our wheat ground, in fact we do at the present time; but we used to think that to use wheat on soil where we did not apply yard manure was a waste of land and labor. To-day we use our wheat fields as far as the yard manure will go, taking care to see that it is put on that portion of the field most efficient in humus, even when seeding time comes, sow 10 pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre on the uncovered portion of the field. We always fertilize in wheat ground, and this insures a good catch. When it comes to covering this field again with yard manure we begin where we left off the previous time, and favor the other portion of the field with a covering of the commercial kind. This keeps the field in a good state of fertility and insures a successful crop when the conditions are equally as favorable.

Our idea in using commercial fertilizer is that we may be able to get out such crops as are suitable to our convenience, using it in connection with our stable manure to insure a successful crop throughout the year. We have found from experimenting that no grade of commercial fertilizer is equal to a covering of yard manure, yet when one has not enough of one variety, other methods have to be brought into use. Last year on our wheat ground where we used the commercial fertilizer, we obtained 75 per cent. of a crop. Where we used yard manure, 15 per cent. of a crop was harvested, and this was of poor quality. Now the question comes to us, whether or not we used good judgment in covering part of a field with one kind and finishing with another. What I mean by this is, would it not be better to use a manure spreader, put what manure we might have all over the field, then drill a smaller amount of commercial fertilizer to the acre and cover the whole field say with about 10 pounds per acre.

## FEEDING TURNIPS.

Many of the cruciferous plants have a very pungent principle that is unfavorable when feeding value is considered. Still many ways can be devised to work off a turnip or cabbage crop as feed when all have been disposed of that can be sold for cash. If explicit directions are given where milk is disposed of that the milk will be taken when this class of feed is used, such directions had better be adhered to.

Turnips can be fed so that not a customer in 1,000 would detect anything objectionable, but the greatest care must be taken in the feeding so as not to overfeed. It is necessary to feed some grain in the case of turnips, some but not too much.

sideration, the following mixtures are suggested: (1), 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds flour middlings, 100 pounds cottonseed or gluten meal; mix and feed seven to eight quarts daily; (2), 100 pounds bran, 150 pounds corn and cob meal, 100 pounds cottonseed or gluten meal; mix and feed seven to eight quarts daily; (3), 100 pounds corn and cob meal, 125 pounds gluten feed; mix and feed five to six quarts daily, preferably mixed with corn silage.

Very satisfactory and economic results are being obtained at this station with the following: 200 pounds distillers' dried grains, 150 pounds corn and cob meal; mix and feed five to six quarts daily; also with 100 pounds distillers' dried grains, 100 pounds flour middlings; mix and feed six to eight quarts daily. During these times of high feed prices it is important to study the subject of economic feeding.

## NEW WASH FOR SCALE.

The lime and sulphur treatment for the destruction of the San Jose scale proved more satisfactory in our experiments than any other remedy we tried. We used it with and without salt in the proportion of one pound lime and one-half pound sulphur to the imperial gallon. It was applied throughout the winter and early spring. We have the best results from April treatment, where the full proportions were used without salt. This wash is highly spoken of in many sections as being effective in destroying the San Jose scale, but there is general complaint of the difficulty of preparing it. We are utilizing ordinary threshing engines in cooking it, and find they will furnish the finished material as fast as required and there is no danger of burning. This wash is cheaper than any other remedy, and is more effective in destroying the scale. Neither trees nor crops are affected injuriously and with steam cooking it is more easily provided than any other. It is cheap, effective, safe and easy to apply.—George E. Fisher.

## BRITISH NAVY REFORMS

### TO BE YOUNGER COMMANDING OFFICERS.

#### Training in Engineering and Additional Qualification of Officers.

For some weeks past there have been rumors and reports of sensational changes imminent in the British navy. It has hitherto been the practice for officers up to commanders' rank to be promoted entirely by selection, while only a certain number of commanders have been promoted to captain's rank in that way. But from the rank of captain to that of admiral officers have hitherto moved up by seniority, and by seniority alone. It has been impossible to promote any captain however able to flag rank before his turn comes.

The first and most important of the new changes will be a certain proportion of promotions by selection from captain's rank to flag rank (admirals). This will give the British navy younger commanding officers, a point in which it has of late years fallen much behind Germany.

The second reform, which is of little less importance concerns the engineering branch of the service. Hitherto there have been two distinct classes of officers—executives and engineers. Henceforth there will, if the Admiralty adopts the proposals of its committee, be only one class, and all executive officers will have to undergo a thorough training in

## GEN. KITCHENER AS HE IS

### HE IS A HARD MASTER AND HARD WORKER.

#### Some Characteristics of the Man of the Soudan and South Africa.

"A Staff Officer" writes in Blackwood's Magazine for December, one of those intimate sketches of men and things which are characteristic of Maga. "Campaigning with Kitchener" is full of good things, and is obviously written by an officer who has enjoyed unique opportunities for studying the now Commander-in-Chief in India. He remembers meeting Viscount Kitchener in 1897 and asking him when The Event—the reconquest of the Soudan—was due to happen. "Thirteen months hence," was the answer. "Thirteen months! That is a long time to wait." "Yes, it is," said Kitchener; "but remember that some of us have been waiting for it for thirteen years."

#### EXCUSES NOT WANTED.

"A Staff Officer" attributes the gift of overcoming apparently insuperable difficulties which the Sirdar's officers possessed in such a marked degree in the Soudan campaign, very largely to the unbending severity with which he treated all failures, whether high or low were responsible for them. "A thing was ordered; it had to be done, and consequently it was done; no excuses prevailed for an instant. Much of Kitchener's success was no doubt due to his wise choice of the tools he used—they really were tools rather than men; and no finer body of young fellows ever wore sword than those splendid officers who worked and slaved for him, day after day, in those God-forsaken, sand-swept wastes. But no one knows, no one perhaps will ever fully know, the extent to which Kitchener was implored, beseeched, caajoled by the highest in the land to employ A or B or C on his staff, or anywhere. Kitchener was adamant to such requests. . . . No general has ever been more entirely independent of the help of those immediately around him; not one of his tools was indispensable, nor even a dozen of them, though many did not realize the fact. 'Are you going to bring up General X. for this campaign?' I once asked him. 'No, I don't think so,' Kitchener replied; 'he is doing very well where he is, and on my staff he always makes a channel.'

#### RED TAPE GENERALS.

Kitchener hated channels, hated any straight-waistcoat which hampered and confined him, and here is an instance. This same X. had been very well brought up, and he liked to issue a sealed pattern daily order which was anathema to Kitchener, and the more so it was quite unnecessary when the army was all under his hand, and orders were best conveyed verbally. However, X. was so importunate that at last out of sheer weariness, Kitchener dictated an order, and X., full of a new and blissful sense of importance, hurried off to get it duly copied, registered, duplicated, sealed, signed, and delivered in the good old style. Meanwhile Kitchener strolls out, and accidentally meets Broadwood, his cavalry commander. 'Oh, Broadwood,' says Kitchener, in that soft and almost deprecating drawl which some of his subordinates could mimic to the life, 'will you kindly take four squadrons and a couple of guns and push on forty miles to clear up the situation, and start in half an hour.' 'Very good, sir,' says Broadwood, who was a man of few words. As the cavalry were jingling out of camp, X. comes out of his tent with his orders but from the

## SHOT DEAD ON HIGH SEAS

### THE STORY OF THE MURDER OF MATE NIXON.

#### The Captain's Narrow Escape—Piracy Was Their Object.

Further details of the mutiny of seamen board the Leicester Castle, followed by the shooting of Nixon, the second mate, reveal a story as striking as any related in fiction. The following statement of the affair is given by Captain Peattie, who has arrived at Queenstown with the vessel and a cargo of wheat from San Francisco:

"On the night of September 2, a very fine night, though dark, with a light easterly wind—we were making three and a half knots under all sail. The second officer had charge of the deck, and I was lying reading before going to sleep when a man called Ernest Sears, able seaman, American, shipped at San Francisco, came to my room and asked me to come out, as a man had fallen from the fore-yard and broken his leg. I immediately did as requested, and on going into the cabin I lighted the lamp so that I could have the table to lay the injured man on. I then went to the cabin door on the port side, where Sears was standing, and asked him where the wounded man was. He replied, 'Just outside,' and I told him to tell the second mate to bring him into the cabin and put him on the table. Suddenly, W. A. Hobbs, able seaman, also an American, shipped at San Francisco, stepped into the cabin by the starboard door, got between me and my room door, and, crying out, 'Now then, captain,' fired at me with a revolver. A bullet hit me on the left breast immediately over the heart. I attempted to close with him, and managed to hit him one, but he fired again, hitting me on the muscle of the arm, and then using some heavy club, began to batter in my head. This brought me to the deck, where the villain fired two more shots at me, which lodged in my armpit and inflicted a bad grazing wound on the forearm. He then recommenced striking at my head with his club. Just then Mr. Nixon, the second mate, hearing the noise, came to the port door of the fore cabin, when Hobbs fired at him, and he fell instantly, the bullet having evidently pierced his heart.

#### ASSAILANTS VANISHED.

"The steward and another man now came on the scene, but by this time my assailants had vanished. I was in a bad state, as I had five wounds from the revolver bullets, and my scalp was severely cut. I was, moreover, so weak from loss of blood that the mate took charge of the ship. He called the hands aft, where they kept the poop, hoping to catch the mutineers when daylight came; but, greatly to the surprise of all of us, about an hour after midnight, a raft, with three men on it, was observed in the darkness floating past the starboard side. The men on it were Hobbs, the actual murderer; Sears, who lured me out of my room; and another man, shipped at San Francisco, also an American, named James Turner. The mate hoisted the vessel to, and waited until daylight, when, no trace of the raft being seen, the ship was kept on her course. I have not the slightest doubt that the raft, which was made of only a few planks and three cork cylinders, taken from the forward lifeboat, went to pieces that night, and the three were drowned. My wounds were dressed by R. J. Brennan, able seaman, who had some experience of ambulance work in South Africa. The bullets are in my body yet. There can be no doubt that

Many of the cruciferous plants have a very pungent principle that is unfavorable when feeding value is considered. Still many ways can be devised to work off a turnip or cabbage crop as feed when all have been sposed of that can be sold for sh. If explicit directions are given where milk is disposed of that it will be taken when this class of is used, such directions had better be adhered to.

Turnips can be fed so that not a customer in 1,000 would detect anything objectionable, but the easiest care must be taken in the thing so as not to overfeed. It is necessary to feed some grain in the case of milch cows, but in feeding beef, mutton or pork the grain should not be used exclusively till the last three weeks prior to marketing. In milch cows, put in dry in the form of a tub whatever grain is to be fed. A common butter tub is best, because it is narrow across the bottom. Place the cut turnips on a grain, and as soon as the cow milked dump this tub of feed in her manger.

The cow is obliged to eat considerable of the grain before many of the turnips are taken into the stomach, and the theory is that the pungent principle is absorbed by the grain to such an extent that no harmful odor or taste is imparted to the milk. Occasionally the taste of a person so acute and delicate that the odor or flavor of the most common harmless feeds are detected in the milk. To such the odor of turnips would be detected at once, and these extreme cases are rare. Considering the cost of production there is no more profitable crop than turnips if some of them can be turned into money and the rest utilized as feed.

GOOD CROP OF WHEAT.

My yield of wheat the past season was 990 bushels, machine measure, says Mr. Henry Flater. This overran in weight four pounds per bushel, making 1056 bushels by light, or 424 bushels per acre in 25 acres. I have as fine a set clover and timothy on same field I ever saw grow. In addition, I have a mammoth stack of straw. If of this same ground produced last season 76 2-3 bushels oats per acre, which overran in weight eight pounds per bushel, or 19 bushels on 76 bushels, making an average about 95 bushels per acre by light. As soon as the oats were sowed off the field, I harrowed it with spring-tooth harrow, working the shattered oats in the ground as much as possible. They came up very thick. A few days before seedling to wheat, I cross-harrowed the ground again with spring-tooth. I then sowed the last harrowing with the 11, destroying all the oats.

I used 1 1/2 bushels good, clean seed oats per acre, and six quarts clover and 200 pounds bone fertilizer. Last spring the latter part of which I put six quarts clover seed on same ground. There is very little wheat in this section of the country this season fit for seed. It is on account of much continued rainy weather we had. I got my wheat in the barn in fine shape before the rainy weather commenced. The quality is fine. I think will do for seed wheat without wining, but I prefer to clean it before seeding, as I am more than particular about seed of any kind.

MIXTURE FOR DAIRY COWS.

Latest experimental station is receiving many inquiries relative to the most economic grain mixtures for milk production. All kinds of grain relatively high at present. Taking feeding effect and cost into con-

sideration however able to flag rank before his turn comes.

The first and most important of the new changes will be a certain proportion of promotions by selection from captain's rank to flag rank (admirals). This will give the British navy younger commanding officers, a point in which it has of late years fallen much behind Germany.

The second reform, which is of little less importance concerns the engineering branch of the service. Hitherto there have been two distinct classes of officers — executives and engineers. Henceforth there will, if the Admiralty adopts the proposals of its committee, be only one class, and all executive officers will have to undergo a thorough training in engineering.

OFFICERS TO SPECIALIZE.

If the scheme is adopted in the British navy there will be lieutenants (engineering) as there have hitherto been lieutenants (torpedo). Selected officers will specialize and receive special pay for so doing. All officers, whether for the engineering or executive side of the work, will pass through the same naval school. There will be a great gain in simplicity, as the result, and the grievances of the engineers will vanish automatically. Presumably, the existing engineers will before long be given executive rank, as were the old navigating officers of twenty years ago.

It is also possible that the organization of the Royal Marines will be remodelled. In the old days the Marines were required to hold down the mutinous seamen, and for that reason were studiously kept apart from the rest of the crew.

In our modern navy, with the class of seamen the nation now obtains, such a force is unnecessary. Small-arms men and landing parties can be supplied as well by the seamen as by the marines. The Marine officer has practically nothing to do on board ship, and thus his energy is wasted. In large battleships or cruisers there are two or sometimes even three Marine officers, thus cooling their heels and fretting in inactivity. In the future, either the Marine force will be relegated to land duty or it will be incorporated with the rest of the personnel of the navy. This change may, however, be postponed till the others have been tried.

PROVIDING FOR THE CATS.

The old Parisian lady who left £12 a year for the maintenance of her cat is not the only old maid in recent years who has made testamentary provision for her feline pets. Much more elaborate provisions were contained in the will of an old lady, Miss Charlotte Rose Raine, who died some eight years ago. She gave her "dear old white puss Titiens" and three other cats to a lady friend, and directed her executors to pay this lady £12 a year for the maintenance of each cat so long as it should live. Having given several other cats to other persons on similar terms, she instructed the remainder of her pusses to the lady to whom "dear old Titiens" had been given, and directed her executors to pay this guardian of her pets £150 a year for their maintenance so long as any of them should live; "but this," added the careful testatrix, "is not to extend to kittens afterwards born."

There is a lady artist residing in Paris who receives \$2,500 a year from one firm of Christmas card publishers, merely for the privilege of having first choice of all her designs.

The new American 16 inch gun is 49 feet long, and, without its carriage, weighs 126 tons.

ed an order, and X, full of a new and blissful sense of importance, hurried off to get it duly copied, registered, duplicated, sealed, signed, and delivered in the good old style. Meanwhile Kitchener strolls out, and accidentally meets Broadwood, his cavalry commander. "Oh, Broadwood," says Kitchener, in that soft and almost deprecating drawl which some of his subordinates could mimic to the life, "will you kindly take four squadrons and a couple of guns and push on forty miles to clear up the situation, and start in half an hour." "Very good, sir," says Broadwood, who was a man of few words. As the cavalry were jingling out of camp, X comes out of his tent with his orders hot from the press, and meets them. "Where are you off to?" exclaims X. Mutual explanations follow, when it is found that Kitchener's verbal orders are entirely different from those he dictated, and poor X went back to his tent, and henceforth gave up the issue of the daily order as a hopeless task.

PLAYED A SURE GAME.

With all his aloofness and self-sufficiency, Kitchener had one excellent custom in the Sudan—he lived "in one mess with the whole of his very small staff, perhaps eight or nine men altogether and was always accessible to information and opinions of all sorts. He was thereby placed in close touch with that strange uncanny Will-o'-the-wisp, the spirit of the army, which some generals who live too much apart from and above their men never count with and never understand—their own infinite loss and the army's." At the same time "no man ever kept his own counsel better than Kitchener when fighting was afoot; there was never any leakage of information, because there was never any information to leak. Once when the enemy threatened our line of communications I expressed some anxiety about our wires, which were laid, for all the world to see, as a ground-line along the desert, glistening in the sun and bearing a meaning even to a dervish, which is saying a good deal. Kitchener told me to ride down to the river bank and say if I felt happier; down I went, and after diligent search discovered a second wire cunningly hid under the bush and sedges. As I was about to ride back I saw a steamer pushing off, and asked the young engineer officer on board what he was about; it turned out that he had personal instructions from Kitchener to lay a third line of telegraph on the other bank of the Nile, and no one in the army but the chief and this young officer had wind of the matter. Assurance was made not—doubly but trebly sure.

The old custom of presenting the King's Epiphany gift is still carried out at the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace. The gold is given to the poor.

Mrs. Peachblow Vase — "How long has your bill been running?" Tradesman — "Two months, ma'am, and I hope —" Mrs. Peachblow Vase — "Only two months? Take it away. I never look at anything that is not old. I am a collector of antiques."

"Is he a young man of brains?" inquired an old gentleman respecting a swell youth. "Well, really," replied his daughter, "I have had no opportunity of judging. I never met him anywhere except in society."

The Millionaire — "Is your friend very rich?" Doctor — "Not so very; just comfortably rich, you know." The Millionaire (with a sigh) — "Comfortably rich, eh? Well, I wish I was that rich."

floating past the starboard side. The men on it were Hobbs, the actual murderer; Sears, who lured me out of my room; and another man, shipped at San Francisco, also an American, named James Turner. The mate hoisted the vessel to, and waited until daylight, when, no trace of the raft being seen, the ship was kept on her course. I have not the slightest doubt that the raft, which was made of only a few planks and three cork cylinders, taken from the forward lifeboat, went to pieces that night, and the three were drowned. My wounds were dressed by H. J. Brennan, able seaman, who had some experience of ambulance work in South Africa. The bullets are in my body yet. There can be no doubt that it was a pure case of piracy. The intention was to kill me and get into my room, and so obtain the firearms and other weapons there, especially a large Colt revolver which was taken from Hobbs when he joined. If they had succeeded in this they would have murdered everyone who did not join them. Mr. Nixon, the officer killed, was buried the day after his death. We were some three hundred miles north of Pitcairn Islands when it all happened, and the revolver used by Hobbs had been stolen from Mr. Nixon."

The Leicester Castle is owned by Messrs. Joyce & Co., Liverpool, and carried a crew of 26 hands. Captain Peattie belongs to Paisley. Brennan hails from Cork. Mr. Nixon, the second mate, was a native of Edinburgh, and was 24 years of age. Hobbs belonged to Illinois, and Sears to Idaho. The three men took all their effects away. The raft was twelve feet long by four feet wide. They also took a week's provisions and a quantity of tobacco and water. Captain Peattie thinks that if the raft did not break up it may have been carried towards the South Sea Islands or the men may have been picked up by a passing vessel.

Mrs. Wickler — "Did you ever see how all the necessities of life have gone up?" Wickler — "No, they haven't all gone up." "Well, I should like to have you mention one thing that hasn't gone up." "Certainly. My salary."

Little Sammy had been so naughty that he was put in the cellar for punishment. There was silence for a short while, and then came a loud kicking at the door, and a little voice shouted: "Papa, you needn't open the door, but I've turned the beer barrel tap on!"

Mr. Blank — "I was rather amused to hear the children gossiping about their little playmates." Mrs. Blank — "The little dearest. If they only keep one, how they will shine in polite society when they grow up!"

"To what do you attribute the curative properties of your springs?" asked a visitor at a health resort. "Well," answered the proprietor, thoughtfully, "I guess the advertising I've done has had something to do with it."

Foreman of the Locked-in Jury (impatiently) — "The rest of us are agreed, and you would see the case as we do if you had an ounce of brains." Obstinate Juror (reflectively) — "But that's just the trouble. I've got more than an ounce."

Suspicious Tailor — "There, stand in that position, please, and look straight at that notice while I take your measure." Customer reads the notice: "Terms cash."

Local London postmasters engage between 4,000 and 5,000 extra men to help them to handle the Christmas letters.



# Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough.

The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.  
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Good for Laurier. He says he never felt better.—Herald.

SOMEHOW it seems as if things were twisted when this winter's ice crop is so big and the coal crop is so little.—Herald.

Mortgages are not a sign of hard times, according to U. S. Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright. Mr. Wright may be right, but there is this much sure: Their retirement is an unflinching index of prosperity.

Mr. Mitchell, replying to the criticisms on the anthracite miners for taking so many holidays when the public is suffering because of the shortness of the coal supply, says the real reason of the "famine" is that the operators refuse to reinstate union miners in their old places. Mr. Mitchell's statement, however, is not a defence of the miners' conduct at all. It is only an attempt to show that they are no worse than the operators, which people long ago conceded. Both parties are, according to Mr. Mitchell, willing to let the public freeze whenever it suits their pleasure or convenience.—Gazette.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 6.—The Conservatives are charged by the Globe with adopting suspicious methods and despicable tactics in the bye-election campaign. The editorial says: There are said to be an army of scallwags from Buffalo and elsewhere permeating ridings, people whom nobody knows and whose movements are more than suspicious. Some of the men go under a variety of different names at different places and others on arriving at the hotels either do not register at all or register under fictitious names. It is evident that the worst sort of work is being at the present moment carried on under the direct guidance and supervision of men occupying responsible positions in public life.

We would not make charges of this serious nature were it not that there is in what is going on ample justification for so doing. That the leaders of the Conservative party are either thoroughly familiar with the outrageous conduct of the campaign, or

or if there is it is not observed, and, as there are always masters and sailors willing to take another chance before the season closes, officers and crews are never wanting even for the most dangerous ventures. But the wrecks have been so many this year and the loss of life so appalling that a demand has arisen in the states bordering upon the lakes for a law to limit the load a vessel may carry and to fix the seaworthiness of "freighters." The service rendered by the late Mr. Plimsoll to British mariners is recalled in this connection. Previous to the passage by the British Parliament of the act with which his name will forever be honorably associated, it was the custom of shippers to heavily insure their old vessels, load them down, and send them on long voyages in charge of crews reckless enough to take such desperate chances. Many of these ships were lost with all on board, till Mr. Plimsoll started the agitation which finally put an end to the system of greed and recklessness. Now some man of courage and determination is required to do for lake sailors what he did for the mariners of Britain. The shipping trade of the lakes has reached such enormous proportions that almost anything in the shape of a vessel that will float is sure of employment and underwriters will generally take the risk at some figure. The need for protection of life is, therefore, all the greater, for this is one of the instances where enlightened selfishness in business is not to be trusted.—Witness.

Our friend Mayor Cochrane appears to be not the only man with a good eye for a political situation. A man in Toronto has repeated his performance of last year, and has quietly gotten himself elected while the majority of people had their attention fastened upon three other candidates. What makes matters worse, Mr. Urquhart is a Liberal, and therefore, by all the rules of the game as it is played in Toronto, debarred from all claim to be elected Mayor. Nevertheless Mayor he is, and there will be wigs on the green amongst the Conservatives till they find out who is to blame.

Perhaps it should be said that the result is not particularly flattering to any of the Toronto newspapers. Their support was divided between Mayor Howland, who has had two terms, and Ald. Lamb, an old and faithful servant of the city. One paper, evidently because it began to see how things were shaping, turned in for two or three days and gave Ald. Urquhart a hand. Nevertheless, he apparently owes his election to the fact that the people themselves had marked his course in the Council with approval, and gave the machinations of self-constituted manipulators of office no more credit than was their due. Those Conservatives who are disposed to growl because they have been robbed of their prey are even deprived of the privilege of blaming the Liberal press, for the Liberal papers supported Mr. Lamb. Mr. Urquhart is therefore to be complimented all the more on his striking success.—Herald.

Mr. Whitney appears to think that the Government's worst crime is its pulp policy. We are justified in this conclusion, as it is the one thing he chooses to attack in his secret circular. He must think that people are very dense or that they take little interest in public affairs. If he began to denounce

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G. A. MORROW, Assistant Manager.

arrant nonsense it is to talk of "giving away principalities." Yet so poverty-stricken is Mr. Whitney for something on which to criticize the Government that he selects it as his choice accusation when addressing his furtive circular to the faithful in North Grey, North Perth and North Norfolk.

### REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

It is announced that the Minister of Justice has in an official memorandum placed on record his opinion as to the number of members of the House of Commons each province is entitled to through the application of the B.N.A. to the results of the census of 1901. The law is plain. It provides in effect that Quebec shall have 65 members, and each of the other provinces such number as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec. With this before him Mr. Fitzpatrick decides that in the next parliament the provinces shall be represented in the House of Commons as follows:—

Ontario.....	86
Quebec.....	65
Nova Scotia.....	18
New Brunswick.....	13
Manitoba.....	10
British Columbia.....	7
Prince Edward Island.....	4

This, compared with the present representation

### THE QUEEN'S PETS.

Her Dogs Hold a Marked Place in Affections—Up-to-Date Kennels—Her Majesty's Horses.

Queens are just women when "take off their crowns and sit on chair"—that is, the best queens and that Queen Alexandra is one of the most womanly of queens is fact that has made her so dear English hearts.

In no way does Her Majesty's this more than in her love for. She has a collection at Sandring that contains a wide variety, bracing dogs, chickens, doves, and parrots.

The dove cote had a poetic origin its first member having been a sent to the Queen when, as Princess of Wales, she visited Ireland years ago. Someone gave it to her as "an emblem of peace and will," and on her return to London she bought a mate for it. Their descendants are numerous, and Queen always has one specially treasured for her boudoir. This particular pet has its cage in the room, will leave it at her call to perch her finger or nestle on her shoulder. These doves are all white, with eyes.

A small island in a tiny pond the home of a number of for birds. Among them are some curious specimens, of which several "ster catchers" are regarded as particularly interesting by Queen Alexandra. They have black and white



a variety of different names at different places and others on arriving at the hotels either do not register at all or register under fictitious names. It is evident that the worst sort of work is being at the present moment carried on under the direct guidance and supervision of men occupying responsible positions in public life.

We would not make charges of this serious nature were it not that there is in what is going on ample justification for so doing. That the leaders of the Conservative party are either thoroughly familiar with the outrageous conduct of the campaign, or are deliberately shutting their eyes so that they will not be witnesses of it, while they are preaching purity of elections and making unfounded assertions regarding the Liberals, is the most cynical thing in the way of hypocrisy that the province has ever witnessed.

The number of shipping disasters on the lakes during the recent stormy period has been attributed to the custom of employing vessels after they have become unseaworthy. It is stated that there is no load-line law.

## Proverbs

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.



We will send you the penny, i. e., a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

those Conservatives who are disposed to growl because they have been robbed of their prey are even deprived of the privilege of blaming the Liberal press, for the Liberal papers supported Mr. Lamb. Mr. Urquhart is therefore to be complimented all the more on his striking success.—Herald.

Mr. Whitney appears to think that the Government's worst crime is its pulp policy. We are justified in this conclusion, as it is the one thing he chooses to attack in his secret circular. He must think that people are very dense or that they take little interest in public affairs if he hopes to deceive them as to this. Mr. Whitney's greatest admirer can be convinced of the insincerity of this outcry against the pulp concessions if he will but consider one aspect of them with the sort of intelligence that he turns to any business affair.

One of the conditions is that the Government may impose whatever dues it pleases. When the policy was inaugurated the dues were fixed at twenty cents a cord. After some time it was considered that the sum was insufficient, and it was raised to 40 cents a cord. There is nothing to prevent the Government, except the fear that it would kill an industry that it is anxious to foster, from doubling this again, raising it to 80 cents. If Mr. Whitney really believes that the Government has handed over immense wealth to its friends in the shape of pulp concessions he must admit that the Government has reserved to itself a means of recovering the lost property for the public in the shape of dues. There is no limit to what it may impose.

Mr. Whitney has by his own action admitted that 40 cents is about as much as the industry would stand. He has told us that when the dues were twenty cents the Opposition had determined to move that they be increased to 40 cents. The Government, however, anticipated this motion by fixing them at that figure. If the concessions are the colossal steals that he has described them to be, he and his Opposition friends were very moderate when they were disposed to make the dues only 40 cents. That they consider this high enough is evident from the fact that they have not since moved to increase the dues.

The fact of the matter is that the cry about the pulp concessions is the veriest demagoguery. The concessionaires have not the rich prize that Mr. Whitney talks about. They have a difficult business on their hands, and we may all sincerely wish that they will succeed, for in their success is implicated a good deal of the future of Ontario.

The pulp situation may be illustrated in this way: A man owns a lot with a thousand trees on it, the whole being valued at \$5,000. He gives it to an agent to sell. The agent disposes of it to a capitalist without exacting any cash payment, but securing from him a covenant to build a sawmill on the property, and to pay for the trees as he uses them any price that the owner chooses to impose.

It is plain that by imposing a price of \$5 a tree the owner would get the value of his lot. But he has the right to make it \$10 a tree and get twice the value of his lot. The reader will say that no man would be so foolish as to enter into such a bargain. But that is the sort of bargain that the pulp men have entered into with the Ontario Government. It is, moreover, the sort of bargain that those who purchase timber berths enter into. While the public has this absolute control over the pulp limits, what

vinces such number as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec. With this before him Mr. Fitzpatrick decides that in the next parliament the provinces shall be represented in the House of Commons as follows:—

Ontario.....	86
Quebec.....	65
New Scotia.....	18
New Brunswick.....	13
Manitoba.....	10
British Columbia.....	7
Prince Edward Island.....	4

This, compared with the present representation, means that Ontario will lose six members, Nova Scotia two, and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island one member each.

It is not declared that Mr. Fitzpatrick's memorandum indicates the intention of the Government to disregard the appeal of some of the smaller provinces for the maintenance of their present representation; but there is a presumption that precedent will be followed and the reductions made. No province will lose by adhering to the course set when other censuses were taken. The alternative to the reductions noted above, is a proportionate increase in the membership given to Quebec, and the perpetuation of small constituencies which become the easy prey of the political corruptionist.

**A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener.** Said a druggist to-day, "No doubt about it, the tonic that gives best results is the biggest seller and that is FERROZONK. It enriches and purifies the blood, restores strength and energy to the feeble, and a scientific reconstruction that was always popular. In Chlorosis, Anaemia, Tiredness, Languor, Brain Fag, Indigestion and Dyspepsia its action is prompt, and satisfactory cures always follow. Yes, I recommend Ferrozone to my customers because I believe it is the best tonic and strengthening medicine that money can buy." Large boxes cost 50c.

Mr. Mair is best known to Canadian readers as the author of "Teumseh," a dramatic poem of great interest, well conceived, and containing many fine passages. Recall the lines in act IV., scene 4, in which the American General, Hull, is asked to give reasons for his proposed withdrawal from Canada (1812), and explains that his proclamation to the Canadian people had not met with the response he anticipated. One of his officers remarks:

Why, yes; there's something lacking in this people. If we must conquer them to set them free."

Mr. Mair's verse is robust in quality and breathes the broadest patriotism, writes Pharos in The Globe. A characteristic specimen, ringing in measure, is his "Open the Bay," an appeal for the short route to the Canadian Northwest by Hudson Bay. The most reflective and finished of his poems is "Dreamland," which entitled his first volume, published in 1868. Mr. Mair is a Canadian by birth, and was educated at Perth Grammar School and Queen's University, Kingston. He was early a contributor to the press, and while living at Fort Garry acted as correspondent for The Montreal Gazette. He was one of the founders of the "Canada First" party in 1870, and his recent volume containing his complete poems, under the title of "Teumseh; A Drama, and Canadian Poems," is dedicated to the "survivors" of that association. Mr. Mair is now resident in Winnipeg.

years ago. Someone gave it to as "an emblem of peace and will," and on her return to Lo she bought a mate for it. Theirendants are numerous, and Queen always has one specially tted for her boudoir. This partpet has its cage in the room, will leave it at her call to perch her finger or nestle on her shou. These doves are all white, with eyes.

A small island in a tiny pond the home of a number of fo birds. Among them are some specimens, of which several ster catchers" are regarded as ticularly interesting by Queen andra. They have black and y plumage and long red bills; y they use like scissors to detach lusk. Three turtle doves are r additions. They were on board steamer when Her Majesty ret from Denmark last year, and she came so fond of them that she v ed them brought to Sandringha.

The Queen's kennels are exter and in them are deerhounds, foundlands, collies and other br. Her personal pets are two Jap paniels, that travel everywhere her.

Each kennel has a bedroom, a sitting-room. The former has a amelled iron bedstead, with s mattress, and the sitting-room l supply of straw and fresh water the kennels open upon a large tral yard. Close to the kenne the kitchen, where "oatmeal m and broth of bullocks" and sh heads are prepared for the dog o'clock dinner. In the larder, v adjoins the kitchen, are sacks of quits and bins of Scotch oatmeal.

The hospital is a large, pla room, with an open gate for and has a row of invalid boxes one side. When a dog dies it is id in a little cemetery, and a t stone is placed over its grave. I the poodle, who was a pet of cess Victoria, lies here. The Pri cess to have the clippings from long and silky coat made into for clotheing little shawls. V the favorite of the late Duke of ence, also is buried here. She last March. Both of these tombstones, suitably inscribed, over another little grave is wr "Beattie, for ten years the fal companion of H. R. H. the Prin Wales, Died at Sandringham, 13, 1893."

Queen Alexandra is so well k by every dog in her kennel that sound of her voice brings them t the gates. When at Sandringha often feeds them and takes ther walk with her nearly every. Sometimes seven or eight at a go out with her, and she tri give all equal privileges in this spect by taking them in turn. Majesty wears a large white s when feeding the dogs.

The Queen has her favorites among the bantams that are m portant part of this royal "pett. There are silver Sebrights, g Sebrights, white-booted bar with feathered feet; black-tailed panese bantams with yellow, sq bodies; duckwing game bant Scotch grays, white and black kins and black and red Polins strut about with comic statelin. In the pheasantry is an incu for hatching the young birds. ten thousand are hatched annua Sandringham. The Queen is gr interested in these "incubator ies," and likes to hold the downy bodies, pressing them t cheek.

**NOTE**  
CLOSE  
MESH  
AT  
BOTTOM  
OF

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## THE QUEEN'S PETS.

logs Hold a Marked Place in Her  
Sections—Up-to-Date Kennels—  
Her Majesty's Horses.

ens are just women when they  
off their crowns and sit on a  
—that is, the best queens are—  
hat Queen Alexandra is one of  
lost womanly of queens is the  
hat has made her so dear to  
sh hearts.

o way does Her Majesty show  
more than in her love for pets.  
as a collection at Sandringham  
contains a wide variety, em-  
g dogs, chickens, doves, horses  
parrots.

dove cote had a poetic origin.  
st member having been a pre-  
to the Queen when, as Princess  
ales, she visited Ireland many  
ago. Someone gave it to her  
an emblem of peace and good  
and on her return to London  
ought a mate for it. Their des-  
ants are numerous, and the  
always has one specially train-  
her boudoir. This particular  
as its cage in the room, and  
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small island in a tiny pond is  
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Among them are some curi-  
pecimens, of which several "oy-  
catchers" are regarded as par-  
ticularly interesting by Queen Alex-  
a. They have black and white

The pheasant's are really the King's,  
but the Queen has partially adopted  
them.

Horses come in for a goodly share  
of Her Majesty's affection. She has  
been a fine horsewoman from child-  
hood, and still rides nearly every  
day. She visits the stables at least  
once a week and feeds the horses  
with carrots and apples. The Queen  
still mourns her pet Huffy, who for  
years had taken her on her many  
friendly visits to the tenants. The  
children on the estate greeted his ap-  
pearance with delight, for they knew  
that his cart held oranges and other  
goodies, and to the old women he  
took sugar and tea that his mistress  
carried into the cottages with her  
own beautiful hands—for, as every-  
body knows, her hands are famed for  
their beauty. Huffy died two years  
ago.

The Queen's stables are ranged  
around a great square court and a  
picturesque clock tower surmounts  
the gate. The walls are lined with  
glazed white tiles, and the silver-  
tiled stalls have the royal coat of  
arms painted over them. Above each  
manger is a tablet on which the  
name of the horse is in raised letters  
of gold. The pillars are all brass  
mounted.

In the harness room, beside Her  
Majesty's saddles and pretty gold-  
mounted riding whips, are souvenirs  
of departed favorites. There are hoofs  
of various horses, and the ears and  
forelock of Viva, who died in 1899,  
aged twenty-eight years.

The gray donkey that is driven by  
the Queen's grandchildren, and a ze-  
bra that is being broken to harness,  
are interesting members of the stable  
family.

### Technically Obedient.

Mistress—It's awfully cold here,  
Susan! I told you to notice when  
the fire went out. Susan—I did,  
mum! It was just half-past four.—  
Comic Cuts.

### "PUDDING DAY."

No Amount of Money Could Purchase the  
Recipe of the Pudding.

The London Daily Mail, in an ar-  
ticle dealing with the passing of old  
London, says that the spirit of  
change, so marked in recent years,  
has left untampered a few ancient  
customs. One of these is "Pudding  
Day" at several of the inns in the  
neighborhood of Fleet street and the  
Strand. No amount of money, it is  
said, could purchase the recipe of the  
pudding. Mr. Charles Moore, the  
present holder of the secret and the  
proprietor of a well-known hostelry,  
having often been tempted in vain.  
The hand of the proprietor himself  
compounds the ingredients—beef-  
steaks, kidneys, oysters, larks and  
mushrooms. Then there are various  
spices and gravies known only to  
himself. The boiling process takes  
about sixteen to twenty hours. But  
it is not in the making or eating of  
the pudding that any old practice  
survives—though it might be argued  
that one of these operations ante-  
dates the first pudding that ever was  
—but in the manner of the serving.  
Fitting ceremonial attends the ap-  
pearance of the pudding in the din-  
ing-room. The head waiter, with  
stately step, bears in the steaming  
delicacy, followed by all the other  
waiters in single file, the proprietor  
himself bringing up the rear. Only a  
man of exceptional trustworthiness  
and proved fidelity is allowed to car-  
ry in the pudding. It is wisely re-  
garded as a position in which tempta-  
tion is ever before the man who  
occupies it. The pudding—which  
weighs about eighty pounds—is di-  
rectly under his nose, and the delic-

same place a hundred or more years  
ago. To assist at one of these func-  
tions is inevitably to court imagina-  
tion's play. One peoples the sur-  
roundings with the greater men who  
figured there. Only one accident has  
befallen the pudding. In the whole of  
its long and distinguished premier-  
ship over all other puddings. Tom,  
the head waiter of former days, tripped  
on the stairs and rolled to the  
bottom, man and pudding and saw-  
dust commingling at the foot! Mr.  
B. A. Moore, the father of the pre-  
sent proprietor, went to the wine of-  
fice and said to his son, the tears  
the while gathering in his eyes:  
"Charles, the pudding is down."  
"Well," replied Charles, "why  
aren't you carving it?"

"Yes, but it is down on the floor.  
Tom has dropped it down stairs."  
Then the overcome proprietor sank  
into a chair, while a crowd of disap-  
pointed guests trooped dejectedly  
away.

"Old William," for many years the  
head waiter, was never so impressive  
as on pudding days. He would walk  
round the tables urging the diners to  
have a second or a third helping.  
"Any gentleman says pudden?"  
was his repeated inquiry.

"No gentleman says 'pudden'" was  
the unkind retort of many custom-  
ers.

But William died in happy oblivion  
of the point of that joke.

From the earliest days the proprie-  
tor himself has always carved the  
pudding. The late Mr. B. A. Moore  
was restrained with difficulty from  
rising from his bed when stricken  
down with illness and driving to  
"cheese" to serve out the pudding.

Give us, oh, give us, cries Carlyle,  
the man who sings at his work. Be his  
occupation what it may, he is equal to  
any of those who follow the same pur-  
suit in silent sullenness. He will do  
more in the same time; he will do it  
better; he will persevere longer.

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use of gymnasium and baths, all but books and  
laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time a some-  
rate. Special reduction to ministers or to two  
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who is also an expert pen-man, and a specialist  
in shorthand in constant attendance. The  
teachers in the literary department also assist  
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ship free. Address,  
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to pay you well for such business as you

secure for us at odd times. We employ

both male and female representatives.

The next three months is the very best

time to sell our goods. No deposit is re-

There are numerous, and the always has one specially trained boudoir. This particular as its cage in the room, and gave it at her call to perch on her shoulder. Three doves are all white, with pink

small island in a tiny pond is one of a number of foreign specimens, of which several "catchers" are regarded as particularly interesting by Queen Alexandra. They have black and white legs and long red bills, which like scissors to detach morsels. They were on board the ship when Her Majesty returned to Denmark last year, and she is so fond of them that she wanted them brought to Sandringham.

Queen's kennels are extensive, and in them are deerhounds, Newlands, collies and other breeds. Personal pets are two Japanese dogs, that travel everywhere with

h kennel has a bedroom and a bathroom. The former has an ornate iron bedstead, with straw mattress, and the sitting-room has a fire of straw and fresh water. All kennels open upon a large courtyard. Close to the kennels is a kitchen, where "outmeal mashes" of bullocks' and sheep's are prepared for the dogs' dinner. In the larder, which is the kitchen, are sacks of biscuits and bins of Scotch oatmeal.

hospital is a large, pleasant building with an open grate for fires, has a row of invalid boxes on the side. When a dog dies it is buried in a little cemetery, and a tombstone is placed over its grave. Sam, a little dog, who was a pet of Prince Victoria, lies here. The Princess has the clippings from his head and silky coat made into yarn, and she is wearing a shawl. Venus, favorite of the late Duke of Clarence, is buried here. She died in March. Both of these have stones suitably inscribed, and another little grave is written: "For ten years the faithful companion of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Died at Sandringham, Jan. 8, 1893."

Queen Alexandra is so well known for her dog in her kennel that the sound of her voice brings them all to her. When at Sandringham she feeds them and takes them to her with her nearly every day, sometimes seven or eight at a time out with her, and she tries to give all equal privileges in this respect, taking them in turn. Her dog wears a large white apron, and she feeds the dogs.

Queen has her favorites also, and the bantams that are an important part of this royal "petting." There are silver Sebrights, golden pheasants, white-footed bantams, feathered feet, black-tailed Java bantams with yellow, squatty legs, duckwing game bantams, and grays, white and black Pouter and black and red Pekins that about with comic stateliness. The pheasantry is an incubator hatching the young birds. Over a thousand are hatched annually at Sandringham. The Queen is greatly interested in these "incubator babies" and likes to hold the tiny, yolk-bodies, pressing them to her

Fitting ceremonial attends the appearance of the pudding in the dining-room. The head waiter, with stately step, bears in the steaming delicacy, followed by all the other waiters in single file, the proprietor himself bringing up the rear. Only a man of exceptional trustworthiness and proved fidelity is allowed to carry in the pudding. It is wisely regarded as a position in which temptation is ever before the man who occupies it. The pudding—which weighs about eighty pounds—is directly under his nose, and the delicious steam is wafted into his face as he marches along. What if some day he should be very hungry, and succumb to the temptation? If the head waiter at the "cheese" were not, there survive quaint old customs which were observed in the



### Get Rid of it.

If you have catarrh, why don't you try to get rid of it? The first thing you know it will go down into your lungs or stomach and cause serious trouble. You should use Vapo-Cresolene at once. The cure is so easy and so pleasant. You put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath and breathe in the vapor while sleeping that's all. The healing, soothing vapor goes all up through the nose, quells inflammation and restoring the parts to healthy condition. Doctors prescribe Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vapo-Cresolene Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50, extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -  
Aloes Senna -  
Rhubarb Sals -  
Anise Seed -  
Peppermint -  
Zit Carbonate Soda -  
Verm. Sals -  
Clarified Sugar -  
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.  
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old  
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE  
THAT THE  
FAC-SIMILE  
SIGNATURE  
—OF—  
*Chas. H. Fletcher.*  
IS ON THE  
WRAPPER  
OF EVERY  
BOTTLE OF

# CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

## The Woman of Forty.

"To be Beautiful should be the object after which she should become a power," was the dictum of a modern French writer. It was also a Frenchman who remarked that a woman past forty should either take the veil or be abolished. Miss Janet Achurch, the well-known actress, rather inclined to the former view in a lecture which she delivered at the Phares Club on "The Woman of Forty or Thereabouts." The woman who has passed the confines of youth, said the lecturer, had come to be regarded as of much greater importance than she was, say, twenty years ago. The changes in her status could best be seen by consulting the novelists. From the period of Fielding to that of Thackeray the girl of seventeen was always the centre of attraction, and she always disappeared after her wedding day. After Thackeray came the long innings of the woman of thirty.

The woman of forty ought to be the happiest of women. She had peculiar privileges possessed by no other woman. She was not troubled with anxiety like her younger sisters at crossing the borderland of youth. Her future was more clearly defined—for at forty had she not chosen and settled down in her career—irrevocably chosen, too, her man? (Laughter.) Loneliness was a bogey. Remorse was the only thing she need beware of. If she had a profession she was at her best at forty. She could act better, paint better and write better. In conclusion Miss Achurch thought that the age of forty should be looked forward to as an inheritance rather than dreaded by every woman.—London Chronicle.

## MORMONISM IN CANADA.

Another Utah in the Territories—Statements of a London Journal.

The rumor that the grandson of Brigham Young, now under arrest for a most brutal murder in New York, was married some time ago to a young Mormon woman in the Canadian Northwest, has attracted renewed attention to the followers of the Mormon faith in Canada, says The London Morning Leader. Every now and then one of the Canadian newspapers will publish an alarmist article about the astonishing influx of United States settlers into the Northwest Territory, and the danger there is of these settlers gradually obtaining the balance of political power, and some day or other using their influence in favor of annexation to the United States. In all these articles, however, the fact that the Mormons are gradually establishing a new Utah in the Territories is entirely missed. And yet that is what they are doing, and that is what is their avowed intention.

Headed by a visionary, but a visionary who, like a true prophet, sees his visions materialize, they have started to settle in the district around Lethbridge, and have founded a town called Raymond, which is destined, says a Canadian correspondent, to have a population of at least thirty thousand souls. They have selected a most fertile neighborhood and a country which will be immensely benefited shortly by the great irrigation ditch, which is now being constructed. The man who is at the head of the Mormon movement is Mr. Jesse Knight, a Mormon capitalist from Utah, who claims that in a vision he saw the possibilities of the Northwest country, and who founded a town named Raymond, after his son, which he says will be the modern Salt Lake City of the Canadian West. This vision

## SAMPLES OF CHOICE GRAIN THE IMPROVEMENT OF SEED

To the Editor of THE EXPRESS.

DEAR SIR,—By instruction of Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution will be made this year of samples of the most productive of grain to Canadian farmers for improvement of seed. The stock distribution is of the very best has been secured by the Director Experimental Farms from the best crops recently had in the Canadian North-west. The distribution Spring will consist of samples of Spring wheat, barley, Indian corn, potatoes. The quantities of wheat and barley to be sent will be sufficient to sow one two of an acre. The samples of corn and potatoes will weigh 3 heretofore. Every farmer may, but only one sample can be received each application, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he also receive one of wheat, barley, potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one hour cannot be entertained. These will be sent free of charge through mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and be sent in any time the 1st of March, after which it will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in time for sowing. Parties who should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and show available stock of the kind as will be exhausted, some other good will be sent in its place.

WM. SAUNDERS,  
Director Experimental  
Farms, Ottawa, December 22, 1902.

Pleasant Cure for Weak Lungs, the best remedy for sore, weak lungs, is the vapor of Catarrhose which travels in the cell and passage of the breathing tract, remote parts that cough mixers can't approach, and kills the germs at every breath. Catarrhose away pain, congestion and inflammation, makes breathing easy and regular, and marvellous influence on Coughs, Croup, Tracheitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Lung Trouble. Catarrhose cures a delightful to inhale, and simple to use \$1.00; small size 25c. Druggists, or Co., Kingston, Ont.

## Frank Census Returns.

British census returns are more informative than diverting, but they cannot be said of the Indian. The tab returns include professional writers under the heading of "and Tumblers," regarding them entirely in the same light as Mr. The Chenab has forty-six male female and sixty-seven "dep piano tuners, and the inland Nahana rejoices in the possession shipowners. In the schedule appear 117 "receivers of stolen and 126 "witches, wizards, cow-ers, etc." There is a frankness these returns which is very engaging.

## Nothing Accruing.

Granger—I understand you interest in the Sweatman mine.  
Lamb—I have an investment but I have seen no interest on the present moment.

Some men will get out of 1 o'clock in the morning and fire who can't be induced to go 7 o'clock to start one in the Chicago News.

Gentle, but always bears the of Chas. H. Fletcher.

## Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

### GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6	Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Tweed	0	6 30	3 35		Deseronto	4	6 45	1 00	5 15
Stoco	3	6 38	3 43		Deseronto Junction	9	7 15	12 25	4 30
Larkins	7	6 50	3 55		Napanee	9	7 40	12 40	4 40
Maribank	13	7 10	4 15		Strathcona	15	8 05	12 40	4 40
Ernsdale	17	7 25	4 30		Newburgh	17	8 15	12 40	5 00
Tamworth	20	7 40	2 25	4 40	Thomson's Mills	18	8 25	1 13	5 15
Wilson	24	8 00	2 45	4 48	Camden East	23	8 35	1 13	5 25
Enterprise	26	8 00	2 45	4 48	Yarker	28	8 55	1 13	5 40
Mudlake Bridge	28	8 13	2 53	5 10	Galbraith	25	9 07	1 25	5 50
Moscow	31	8 13	2 53	5 10	Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 50
Galbraith	33	8 25	3 05	5 23	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 20	1 40	6 02
Yarker	35	8 40	3 15	5 35	Wilson	32	9 40	2 00	6 25
Camden East	39	9 10	3 18	5 48	Tamworth	41	9 55	2 15	6 33
Thomson's Mills	40	9 25	3 25	5 58	Ernsdale	45	10 10	2 25	6 50
Newburgh	41	9 40	3 35	6 08	Maribank	51	10 35	2 40	7 10
Strathcona	43	9 55	3 50	6 25	Larkins	55	10 50	2 45	7 20
Napanee	49	10 10	3 55	6 40	Stoco	58	11 05	2 50	7 30
Deseronto Junction	54	10 25	4 05	6 55	Tweed	58	11 05	2 50	7 30
Deseronto	58	10 40	4 15	7 15					

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto and Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Kingston.

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6	Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kingston	0	6 30	3 35		Deseronto	4	6 45	1 00	5 15
G.T.R. Junction	2	6 38	3 43		Deseronto Junction	9	7 15	12 25	4 30
Glenvale	10	6 50	3 55		Napanee	9	7 40	12 40	4 40
Harrowsmith	14	7 10	4 15		Napanee Mills	15	8 05	12 40	4 40
Harrowsmith	19	7 25	4 30		Newburgh	17	8 15	12 40	5 00
Frontenac	23	7 40	2 25	4 40	Thomson's Mills	18	8 25	1 13	5 15
Yarker	26	7 55	2 35	4 48	Camden East	23	8 35	1 13	5 25
Yarker	28	8 00	2 45	4 48	Yarker	28	8 55	1 13	5 40
Camden East	30	8 10	2 50	4 50	Galbraith	25	9 07	1 25	5 50
Thomson's Mills	32	8 20	3 00	5 00	Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 50
Newburgh	34	8 30	3 10	5 10	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 20	1 40	6 02
Strathcona	36	8 40	3 20	5 20	Wilson	32	9 40	2 00	6 25
Napanee	40	8 55	3 30	5 35	Tamworth	41	9 55	2 15	6 33
Napanee, West End	40	9 10	3 40	5 45	Ernsdale	45	10 10	2 25	6 50
Deseronto Junction	45	9 25	3 50	5 55	Maribank	51	10 35	2 40	7 10
					Larkins	55	10 50	2 45	7 20
					Stoco	58	11 05	2 50	7 30
					Tweed	58	11 05	2 50	7 30

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.		Napanee and Deseronto.	
Stations	Miles	No.2. No.4. No.6.	A.M. P.M. P.M.
ve Kingston	0	.....	4 00
G.T.R. Junction	3	.....	4 10
Glenvale	10	.....	4 33
Harrowsmith	14	.....	4 45
Arr Sydenham	19	.....	5 00
Lv Harrowsmith	23	.....	5 10
Frontenac	26	.....	5 20
Arr Yarker	26	.....	5 35
Lv Yarker	26	.....	5 35
Camden East	30	.....	5 48
Thompson's Mills	31	.....	.....
Newburg	32	.....	5 58
Sydenham	34	.....	6 08
Napanee	40	.....	6 21
Lv Napanee, West End	40	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction	45	.....	7 00
Arr Deseronto	49	.....	7 15

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.		Sydenham and Kingston.	
Stations	Miles	No.1. No.3. No.5.	A.M. P.M. P.M.
Lv Deseronto	4	.....	6 45
Deseronto Junction	4	.....	7 00
Arr Napanee	9	.....	7 15
Napanee	9	.....	7 40
Napanee Mills	15	.....	13 40
Newburg	17	.....	13 50
Thompson's Mills	18	.....	14 00
Camden East	19	.....	14 10
Arr Yarker	23	.....	1 00
Lv Yarker	23	.....	1 00
Frontenac	27	.....	1 15
Arr Harrowsmith	30	.....	1 30
Sydenham	34	.....	1 45
Lv Harrowsmith	30	.....	1 50
Glenvale	35	.....	2 05
G.T.R. Junction	47	.....	2 25
Arr Kingston	49	.....	2 40

J. F. CHAPMAN, Agent  
Gen. Freight & Pass, Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent

## HONOR ROLL FOR DECEMBER.

### NAPANEE MODEL SCHOOL.

Entrance A.—M. Knight, C. Milligan, K. Vine, E. Conates, H. Goode, H. Benson, G. Gamble, O. Hamby, H. Baker, W. Perry, S. Brown, M. Vanaalstine, C. Conway, F. Meeks, W. Vanlaven, R. Fox, M. Wilson.

Entrance B.—B. Baughan, O. Smith, G. Graham, L. Madden, A. Walsh, A. Paul, C. Bowen, R. Britton, L. Stovel, E. Frizzell, K. Chatterton, M. Stovel, L. Miligan, K. Wagar.

Entrance C.—N. Irving, D. Tobey, M. Miller, C. Knight, M. Wilson, M. Paul, M. Vrooman, H. Vanlaven, P. Spencer, M. Bell, W. Tobey, W. Wilson, V. McKenny.

Sr. Third.—L. Merrin, L. Herrington, S. Douglas, N. Gibson, R. Kelley, J. Gibson, A. Storms, C. Moore, H. Leonard, J. Gould, S. Anderson, F. Freeman, M. Foster, N. Johnston, O. Madden, N. Soby, Z. Parks, G. Moore, M. Armstrong, A. Milligan, V. McLaughlin, A. Kimmerly, J. Murphy.

Jr. Third.—W. Stark, C. Hearn, C. Warton, M. Stark, J. McConkey, A. Walker, M. Bartlett, F. Mills, J. Webdale, E. Johnston, F. Clarke, W. Walker, O. Madden, B. Babcock, N. Davis, O. Shannon.

Sr. Second.—M. Gibson, R. Dinner, G. Anderson, A. Brown, G. Miller, H. Cochrane, F. Savage, H. Wilson, H. Hearn, H. Hardy, E. Nelson, R. Moore, D. Gibson, B. Bennett, M. Nolan.

Jr. Second.—Lulu Hill, Doretha Van Alstine, Florence Brown, David Valbeau, Ignatius Clancy, Alma Reid, Ross Wilson.

Jr. Pt. Second.—Anzo Royd, Jim Bartlett, Jessie Cleah, Hattie Frizzell,

David Hearn, Percy Vrooman, Douglas Ham, Kathleen Greer, Harold Cronk, Herbert King, Mary Boyd, Clarence Mack, Gladys Hearn, George Walker, Mabel Griffin, Gracie Wilson, Gertie Clark, Stella McConkey, Harold Whitmarsh, Kenneth Kimmerly, Bobbie Stark.

Sr. Pt. First.—Irene Wagar, Seldon Herrington, Aileen Anderson, Nettie Vandusen, Donald VanAlstine, Winnie Briggs, Desta Gibson, Edith Webdale, Godfrey Bartlett, Helen Foster, Jr. Pt. First.—Reggie Herring, Roy Johnson, Floyd Whitmarsh, Wilfrid Storms, Leah VanAlstine, Beatrice Wilson, Dick Paynter, Garnet Storms, Allan Babcock, Bessie Babcock.

### EAST WARD.

Jr. Third.—R. Conger, L. Sheppard, R. Craig, M. Trumper, R. Root, L. Graham, H. Murdoch, H. McAfee, A. Cowan.

Sr. Second.—G. Dryden, N. Kelly, G. Oliver, M. McMillan, M. Paul, G. Dickinson.

Jr. Second.—B. Simpson, C. Cowan, M. Baughan, R. Hunter, R. Martin, M. Ketcheson, C. Norris, W. Switzer.

Sr. Pt. Second.—E. Wagar, L. Clancy, E. Loucks, H. Mouck, A. Bland, A. Moore, C. Duncan, A. Dickens, B. Wilson, W. Trumper, N. Cornwall.

Sr. Pt. First.—M. Purdy, G. Campbell, R. VanAlstine, O. Sager, J. Switzer, R. Loucks, G. Castiday, A. Kelly, L. Miles, A. Irving, B. Murdoch, H. Taylor, E. King, E. Norris, F. Oliver, P. Smith, E. McMillan.

Jr. Pt. First.—I. Platt, C. Perry, L. Trumper, C. Rose, M. Laird, M. Smith, H. Bruton, W. Duncan, G. Pringle, F. Denison, G. Rockwell, R. Willis.

Ever notice that a sidewalk always freezes with the slippery side up?

"My Woman is it the Kidneys? —Investigation in half the disorders peculiar to woman would prove faulty kidneys the seat of the trouble. If you're troubled with that tired dragging feeling, have an almost constant heaviness, maybe sharp pains in the head, put South American Kidney Cure to the test. You'll find it the long sought friend, and it never fails.—150

Mrs. J. W. Pearce, wife of Mr. Pearce, M. L. A. for North Hasting, is dead, the cause of death being pneumonia. The deceased lady was much loved and respected by all who knew her. The funeral took place on Sunday.

Salt Rheum Cured Quick.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Salt Rheum and all itching or burning skin diseases in a day. One application gives almost instant relief. For Itching, Blind, or Bleeding Piles it stands without a peer. Cures in three to six nights. 35 cents.—151

Mr. Alexander Hawey, one of the most respected residents of Hungerford Township is dead. He had held many municipal offices; was a leading Methodist, and one of the most prominent Orangemen in the county. His life was filled with good deeds and his death is universally regretted.

Pill-Fame.—10 cents a vial for Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills would not make them the fame they enjoy to-day if the curative powers were not in them. Worth will get to the top and that accounts for the wonderful demand for these little gems. They positively cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache.—149

ed a town called Raymond, which is destined, says a Canadian correspondent, to have a population of at least thirty thousand souls. They have selected a most fertile neighborhood and a country which will be immensely benefited shortly by the great irrigation ditch, which is now being constructed. The man who is at the head of the Mormon movement is Mr. Jesse Knight, a Mormon capitalist from Utah, who claims that in a vision he saw the possibilities of the Northwest country, and who founded a town named Raymond, after his son, which he says will be the modern Salt Lake City of the Canadian West. This vision, which he announced publicly, showed him his son Raymond leading the ten lost tribes into the colony. The banners they carried were sheaves of wheat, and their way lay towards a stately tabernacle, which is to be the principle place of worship of the Mormon church in the north, and where thousands were worshipping.

### FAMOUS DOGS ARE EXTINCT.

Dog lovers are discovering with regret that one of the finest canine species has become almost extinct. The Newfoundland is practically no more in this country and in England.

The fast-vanishing breed is native in the island of Newfoundland, and old records say early settlers found the Indians in possession of magnificent specimens. It is generally supposed, however, that the Newfoundland was the result of a cross of some English strain and the native dogs.

At any rate, this particular animal is celebrated in history as the embodiment of courage and intelligence and kindness—the highest type of canine excellence. Landseer, in his famous painting, "The Child's Best Friend," rendered the species immortal.

In spite of this, it is a fact that the valuable dog, in its original habitat, is quite extinct. And he was most useful there, too, in saving drowning persons along the storm-swept coast, where shipwrecks are frequent. Nevertheless, it is charged that it was through starvation and neglect that these famous dogs died out in Newfoundland itself.

The British Government has lately been obliged to purchase for the Newfoundland life-saving station a new breed of dogs to take their places. These are the Leonbergs, a cross between Newfoundlands, St. Bernards and the Pyrenees wolf dog. They are the most powerfully built dogs in the world and stand more than four feet high. Those sent to Newfoundland the British Government paid from \$250 to \$400 apiece for, and some specimens have sold for as high as \$500.

## Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. IDA E. WARD, Cove Point, Md.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

### Nothing Acquiring.

Granger—I understand you have interest in the Sweatman mine? Lamb—I have an investment but I have seen no interest on it the present moment.

Some men will get out of bed o'clock in the morning and run fire who can't be induced to get 7 o'clock to start one in the fur Chicago News.

Gentle but always bears the Sign of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her C  
When she was a Child, she cried for C  
When she became Miss, she clung to C  
When she had Children, she gave them C

### COLEBROOKE.

The Christmas tree and concert here on Christmas night was a success. The attendance was large. It is always the case here, and the programme all that could be desired. The proceeds were forty-five dollars. John A. Bell, superintendent of Sabbath school, was presented ten dollar gold piece. Miss Warner, organist of the church also remembered, being presented a purse of money.

At the school meeting Hick was appointed trustee and M. Caldwell, of Sydenham, was engaged as teacher.

John G. Gordon, of this place, been engaged as teacher in the burgh High school, as successor of Brown, who has been engaged in Sydenham High school.

Fletcher Huffman has secured worth public school for the year.

The funeral of the late Miles took place on Tuesday morning. The service was a great success. His remains were placed in the brooke vault.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Waitman held the Bachelor's ball in Napanee New Year's night.

George Lucas, Warner, N. visiting his parents, Mr. and Hiram Lucas.

John Perry, Winnipeg, is spending his holidays under the parental roof.

Miss Helen Wartman visited in Napanee last week.

Rufus Wagar is confined house with a lame back.

During Christmas week two pleasant events occurred which away two of our young ladies Colebrooke. On the 24th ult.

Clement, of Moscow, was married to Miss Zella Sutton. The bride attired in a beautiful dove color tulle with hat to match. Mrs. Clement intend residing at home.

On the 23rd ult., by Rev. Buckler, Yarker, Bert. B. of Wilton, was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Boyce. Miss Boyce is a very young lady and has many friends who will miss her. The happy couple took the east bound train. They intend residing here for the winter.

Misses Edna and Beatrice were "at home" to a number of friends last Monday evening.

Visitors.—Mrs. E. Lochhead, Mr. Harry Lochhead, New visiting friends here; W. A. Winnipeg, at Charles Ward's; Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Calvin man, Napanee, at F. S. Ward's; George Lemmon, Violet, at Garrison's.

## Rubber Heels That Hold



Dunlop Cushion Heels—wear like leather—give you a firm foothold and you can walk far without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c. All shoe-makers, or write direct.

NO HORSE should be without the

## DUNLOP CUSHION PADS

They prevent slipping lameness—sprained tendons—cracked hoofs—falling and cankers. Sample sent direct. Any blacksmith can put them on.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

The Dunlop Tire Co.

LIMITED

TORONTO

C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop Carriage Tires"



PLES OF CHOICE GRAIN FOR  
IE IMPROVEMENT OF SEED.

Editor of THE EXPRESS.  
SIR,—By instruction of the  
Minister of Agriculture another  
distribution will be made this season  
of samples of the most productive sorts  
of grain to Canadian farmers for the  
improvement of seed. The stock for  
distribution is of the very best and  
has been secured by the Director of the  
Experimental Farms from the excellent  
samples recently had in the Canadian  
west. The distribution this  
year will consist of samples of oats,  
wheat, barley, Indian corn and  
clover. The quantities of oats,  
wheat and barley to be sent this year  
are sufficient to sow one twentieth  
of an acre. The samples of Indian  
corn and potatoes will weigh 8 lbs. as  
before. Every farmer may apply,  
only one sample can be sent to  
each application, hence if an individual  
wishes a sample of oats he cannot  
receive one of wheat, barley or  
clover, and applications for more  
than one sample for one household  
will not be entertained. These samples  
will be sent free of charge through the

Director of Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa, and be sent in any time before  
the 1st of March, after which the lists  
will be closed, so that all the samples  
sent out for may be sent out in good  
time for sowing. Parties writing  
should mention the sort or variety  
of grain they prefer, and should the  
stock of the kind asked for  
be exhausted, some other good sort  
will be sent in its place.

WM. SAUNDERS,  
Director Experimental Farms.  
Ottawa, December 22, 1902.

**Valiant Cure for Weak Lungs.** The  
remedy for sore, weak lungs, is the coughing  
of Catarrh which traverses every  
cell and passage of the breathing organs.  
It cures remote parts that cough mixtures  
can't approach, and kills thousands of  
cells at every breath. Catarrh drives  
pain, congestion and inflammation; it  
breathes easy and regular, and exerts a  
valiant influence on Coughs, Colds, Sore  
Throat, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Deafness,  
and Trouble. Catarrh cures at once, is  
easy to inhale, and simple to use. Price  
small size 25c. Druggists, or Poison &  
Logston, Ont.

**Frank Census Returns.**  
Frank census returns are more in-  
formative than diverting, but the same  
old tale of the Indian. The Pen-  
returns include professional crick-  
ets under the heading of "Clowns  
& Tumblers," regarding them appar-  
ently in the same light as Mr. Kipling.  
Chenab has forty-six male, seven  
female and sixty-seven "dependent"  
of tuners, and the inland state of  
an rejoice in the possession of 205  
owners. In the schedule also ap-  
pear 117 "receivers of stolen goods"  
120 "witches, wizards, cow poison-  
ers, etc." There is a frankness about  
the returns which is very engaging.—

**Nothing Acquiring.**  
I understand you have an  
interest in the Sweetman mine?  
I have an investment there,  
I have seen no interest on it up to  
the present moment.

men will get out of bed at 1  
o'clock in the morning and run to a  
who can't be induced to get up at  
clock to start one in the furnace.—  
ago News.

the following always bears the Signature  
of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in  
items from the surrounding district must  
sign their names to correspondence as a  
sign of good faith, not for publication.  
Any correspondence received without the  
name attached will not be published.

YARKER.

The annual Christmas tree and tea  
held in Ewart's Hall, Yarker, Dec.  
10th, was a success in every way.  
The tea, got up by the members and  
friends of St. Anthony's church, was  
splendid and ample justice done by  
about 120, including children. A nice  
programme was rendered during the  
course of the evening by the children,  
who had been trained by Mrs. A. W.  
Benjamin. At the close of the pro-  
gram prizes and presents were dis-  
tributed by Mr. A. W. Benjamin,  
assisted by Misses Violet Ewart and  
Lillie Montgomery. Tripping the  
light fantastic was then the order of  
the evening until it was time to go  
home. Mr. Babcock kindly playing the  
violin. The annual tea was voted a  
decided success. It is becoming more  
and more popular, and is a splendid  
opportunity for the congregation of St.  
Anthony's church and their friends to  
meet in a friendly and sociable manner  
annually.

[From Another Correspondent.]

A charity concert will be given in  
the hall here shortly.

All are sorry to hear of the death of  
E. Connolly in the southern states,  
having looked forward to see him again  
here.

Marvin Irish and Edna Babcock  
were married last week. The groom  
gave the boys a dance and supper in  
the hall. He was presented with a  
handsome set of dishes.

School opened Monday. The teachers  
are Miss Merrill and Miss A. Reid:

Frank Amey, Vernon Cambridge, and  
Fred Calvton returned to Kingston,  
to resume their studies at the business  
college.

Everton Emberly has returned to  
Montreal.

C. Shultz, J. Irish, Myrtle Lockwood  
and Mrs. E. Vanluven are on the sick  
list.

Mary and Mabel Montgomery have  
returned to their home in Kingston.

Charles Andrews, wife and daughter  
left Dakota last week to visit friends  
in the east. He is a son of the late H.  
W. Andrews, of Kingston.

LAPUM'S WEST.

Plenty of snow and good sleighing.  
Preparations are in progress to have  
a tea-meeting here in the near future.

Mr. Peter Hogeboom, of Watertown,  
N. Y., has returned home after spend-  
ing a few days renewing acquaint-  
ances, after an absence of about eight  
years.

Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Snider and Mr.  
and Mrs. F. B. Brockelbank, of  
Canadagua, N. Y., were at Mr. Levi  
Browns a few days last week on their  
wedding tour.

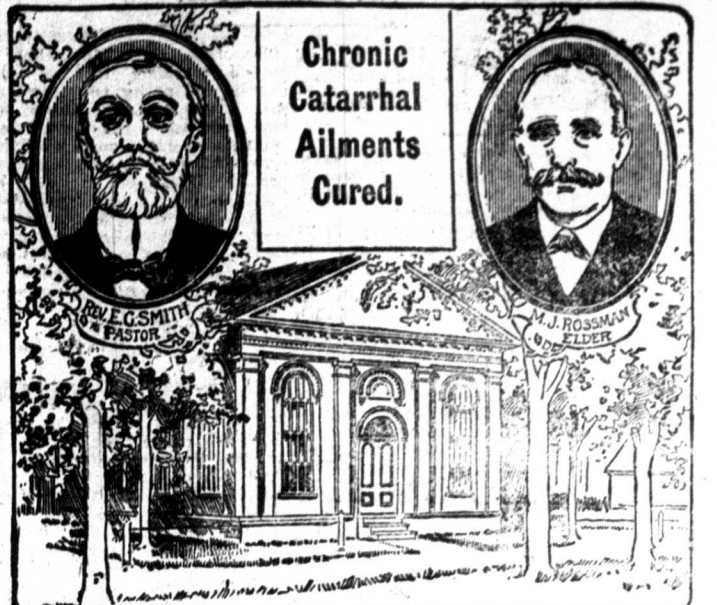
Mr. Howard Stover, an old resident  
of this place until recently, now of  
Watertown, N. Y., is spending his  
Christmas holidays calling on relatives  
and friends here. He is now employed  
by the N. Y. C. Railway Co. at that  
place, where he holds a good position.

We understand Mr. S. A. Vande-  
water is having fairly good success in  
his new business, taking orders for  
enlarging photographs.

Mr. Joseph Ward still remains very  
low.

Mr. Byard Lee and Mr. N. Bush are  
also on the sick list.

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR  
PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

**THE** day was when men of promi-  
nence hesitated to give their testi-  
monials to proprietary medicines for  
publication. This remains true today  
of most proprietary medicines. But  
Peruna has become so justly famous, its  
merits are known to so many people of  
high and low stations, that no one hesi-  
tates to see his name in print recom-  
mending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have  
given Peruna a strong endorsement.  
Men representing all classes and sta-  
tions are equally representative.

A dignified representative of the Pres-  
byterian church in the person of Rev.  
E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state  
publicly that he has used Peruna in his  
family and found it cured when other  
remedies failed. In this statement the  
Rev. Smith is supported by an elder in  
his church.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presby-  
terian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my family  
for some time it gives me pleasure to  
testify to its true worth.

"My little boy seven years of age had  
been suffering for some time with cat-  
arrh of the lower bowels. Other reme-  
dies had failed, but after taking two  
bottles of Peruna the trouble almost en-  
tirely disappeared. For this special

malady I consider it well nigh a specific.  
"As a tonic for weak and worn  
out people it has few or no equals."—  
Rev. E. G. Smith.

Mr. M. J. Rossman, a prominent mer-  
chant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder  
in the Presbyterian church of that  
place, has used Peruna, and in a recent  
letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of  
Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows:

"For a long time I was troubled with  
catarrh of the kidneys and tried many  
remedies, all of which gave me no re-  
lief. Peruna was recommended to me  
by several friends, and after using a few  
bottles I am pleased to say that the long  
looked for relief was found and I am now  
enjoying better health than I have for  
years, and can heartily recommend  
Peruna to all similarly afflicted. It is  
certainly a grand medicine."—M. J.  
Rossman.

Catarrh is essentially the same where-  
ever located. Peruna cures catarrh  
wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and sat-  
isfactory results from the use of Peruna,  
write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a  
full statement of your case and he will  
be pleased to give you his valuable ad-  
vice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of  
The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,  
Ohio.

FAIR VIEW.

The farmers are busy hauling their  
wood.

Lewis Baker was pressing hay last  
week.

William Fenwick is on the sick list  
with a heavy cold.

A. D. Prasher is spending a week in  
Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rooks, and Mr.  
and Mrs. Joseph Yeomans spent Friday  
at John Loucks.

A. D. Snider was at home to friends  
on New Year's.

School meeting was held at Fair  
View last week. Stanley E. Fife came  
out best man as trustee.

The Iceman's Troubles.—"My busi-

Nothing Accounting.  
inger—I understand you have an  
st in the Sweetman mine?  
nb—I have an investment there,  
have seen no interest on it up to  
present moment.

ne men will get out of bed at 1  
k in the morning and run to a  
who can't be induced to get up at  
lock to start one in the furnace.—  
go News.

the T. C. always bears the Signature  
of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

#### COLEBROOKE.

Christmas tree and concert held  
on Christmas night was a grand  
success. The attendance was large, as  
says the case here, and the pro-  
ceeds were forty-five dollars.  
A. Bell, superintendent of the  
school, was presented with a  
ollar gold piece. Miss G. M.  
er, organist of the church, was  
emembered, being presented with  
e of money.  
the school meeting Hicks Ball  
ppointed trustee and Miss M.  
vell, of Sydenham, was re-en-  
as teacher.

G. Gordon, of this place, has  
nagaged as teacher in the New-  
High school, as successor to Mr.  
n, who has been engaged to teach  
denham High school.  
teacher Huffman has secured Pet-  
public school for the coming

a funeral of the late Miles Walker  
place on Tuesday morning. D-  
l was a great sufferer. Con-  
tion was the cause of his death.  
emains were placed in the Cole-  
vault.

and Mrs. F. S. Wartman attend-  
e Bachelor's ball in Napanee on  
Year's night.

orge Lucas, Warner, N. Y., is  
ng his parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
n Lucas.

n Perry, Winnipeg, is spending  
olidays under the parental roof.

ss Helen Wartman visited friends  
napanee last week.

fus Wagar is confined to the  
s with a lame back.

ring Christmas week two very  
ant events occurred which took

two of our young ladies from  
rooke. On the 24th ult. Orland

ent, of Moscow, was married to  
Zelda Sutton. The bride was

ed in a beautiful dove colored cos-  
with hat to match. Mr. and

Clement intend residing at Mos-  
On the 23rd ult., by Rev. W. H.

ler, Yarker, Bert. Babcock,  
Wilton, was united in mar-

to Miss Minnie Boyce, of  
place. Miss Boyce is a very popu-

ular lady and has many friends  
will miss her. The happy couple

the east bound train. They in-  
residing here for the winter.

esses Edna and Beatrice Cowdy  
"at home" to a number of their

ds last Monday evening.

sisters.—Mrs. E. Lochhead and

Harry Lochhead, Newburgh,  
ing friends here; W. A. Irish,

nipeg, at Charles Ward's; Gladys  
r and Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Wart-

Napanee, at F. S. Wartman's;  
gie Lemmon, Violet, at Cyrus  
ison's.

Mr. Howard Stover, an old resident  
of this place until recently, now of  
Watertown, N. Y., is spending his  
Christmas holidays calling on relatives  
and friends here. He is now employed  
by the N. Y. C. Railway Co. at that  
place, where he holds a good position.  
We understand Mr. S. A. Vandew-  
water is having fairly good success in  
his new business, taking orders for  
enlarging photographs.

Mr. Joseph Ward still remains very  
low.

Mr. Byard Lee and Mr. N. Bush are  
also on the sick list.

For "Run-down" People there's nothing  
known in medical treatment to-day so  
effective and certain of a cure and so magi-  
cal in its building up power as South Amer-  
ican Nervine, because it strikes at the  
root of all nervous ailments, the digestive  
organs, makes rich red blood, drives away  
emaciation, puts on flesh and makes over  
physical wrecks generally.—148

#### CAMDEN EAST.

The annual Christmas tree and en-  
tertainment under the auspices of the  
teachers and scholars of St. Luke's  
church, Camden East, and their  
friends, December 30th, was good all  
around and well sustained the prestige  
gained in former years at such gather-  
ings. It has become one of the great  
social events in Camden East and as  
such is enjoyed by the people in the  
vicinity for many miles around. The  
play "Freezing a mother-in-law," was  
well put on the boards, Mr. Herbert  
Woodcock, who was in great form,  
being well supported by Misses Edna  
Robinson, Myrtle Galbraith and  
Messrs. A. Love and Everton Smith.  
"The Irish Dialogue" by Misses Myrtle  
Galbraith, Helen Hamilton and Mabel  
Tompkins and Messrs. Marshall Hinch,

Robinson. Good recitations were  
given by E. G. Price, Orval Smith,  
Ruby Hamilton, Willie Quinn, Dick  
Quinn and Adam Hamilton. The flag  
drill and chorus by seven young ladies  
in costume received a great ovation,  
also the Camden East telegraph boys,  
six in number, in smart looking caps.  
"We never will mortgage the farm," a  
splendid character song with a good  
chorus, received tremendous applause.  
Mr. E. G. Price and Mrs. Charles  
Riley personated the father and  
mother excellently, and Misses Ella  
Jackson and Myrtle Galbraith the two  
daughters, the chorus being well sus-  
tained by the members of the choir of  
St. Luke's church. Misses Kathleen  
and Inez Price sang two duets very  
sweetly and prettily and brought down  
the house. They were good numbers  
on a good programme. "The Cock  
Robins," twelve little children in cos-  
tume, were warmly applauded. Mr.  
Herbert Woodcock in a song entitled  
"Mr Dooley" was at once recalled, also  
Messrs. Everton Smith and Love in  
"Nothing is too good for the Irish."  
Four young men played mouth organs  
well, and the distribution of prizes  
and presents off the Christmas tree  
brought to a conclusion one of the  
best concerts of the kind ever held in  
Hinch's Hall. Proceeds at the door  
amounted to \$54.00. The chairman  
conveyed the Rev. F. D. Woodcock's  
kindly Christmas and New Year  
greetings to the audience. The warm-  
est thanks of the Rector and Wardens  
is due to Miss Sproule, Mrs. Riley,  
Miss Burgoyne and Miss Luella Hinch  
for training the scholars.

Apoplexy. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the  
Heart is effective in apoplectic symptoms.  
If you have dizziness, lightness or sudden  
rush of blood to the head, take precautions  
against a recurrence. This great remedy  
will remove the cause. The press of the  
land has daily a list of sudden deaths which  
would not be chronicled if Dr. Agnew's  
Cure for the Heart were used.—147

#### CENTREVILLE.

The annual entertainment in con-  
nection with the Methodist church was  
held on New Year's night and proved  
a great success.

A large and interesting cheese meet-  
ing was held here on the 30th of  
December. Mr. Gerow, the new pro-  
prietor, was voted 1½ cents per pound  
to manufacture the cheese made here  
the coming season, also to pay all  
other expenses in connection there-  
with. The offer was accepted. He  
also spent a couple of days here this  
week looking after the milk routes.

Mr. W. J. Thompson has purchased  
a gasoline engine and the other ma-  
chinery necessary for cracking and  
grinding grain. He will be ready to  
start operations about the first of the  
week.

Very little interest was taken in the  
elections held here on Monday, there  
being none for municipal honors.  
Messrs. Martin and Rombough were  
elected for county councillors.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McKenty, of Winni-  
peg, are expected here this week to  
visit friends.

Joseph Barrett has been spending  
the holidays with friends in Toronto.

Charles Frost, Alton Vandewater  
and Miss B. Kong, after a short so-  
journ with friends here, have returned  
Peterborough.

C. Shannon, Napanee, has been re-  
newing old acquaintances here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Burley, of Camden  
East, are guests at the Centreville  
House.

Children Cry for  
**CASTORIA.**

Lewis Baker was pressing hay last  
week.

William Fenwick is on the sick list  
with a heavy cold.

A. D. Prasher is spending a week in  
Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rooks, and Mr.  
and Mrs. Joseph Yeomans spent Friday  
at John Loucks.

A. D. Snider was at home to friends  
on New Year's.

School meeting was held at Fair  
View last week, Stanley E. File came  
out best man as trustee.

The Iceman's Troubles.—"My busi-  
ness," says John Gray, ice dealer, of Wing-  
ham, Ont., "is one of the most fertile fields  
under the sun for sowing the seeds for  
rheumatic suffering. For five years I was  
a great invalid, words cannot convey the  
faintest idea of my intense suffering and  
constant pain I endured. 6 bottles of  
South American Rheumatic Cure perma-  
nently cured me." 146

#### ODESSA.

The annual meeting of the Odessa  
public school was held December 31st.

J. A. Timmerman was elected trustee,  
John Jones, retiring. Charles Jones  
elected auditor.

Municipal elections passed off quietly  
Col. Clyde elected reeve; Clyde's  
majority: Odessa, 36; Switzerville,  
21; Storms' Corner, 32. Gallagher's  
majorities: Wilton, 17; Millhaven,  
12. Majority for Clyde, 33.

Heavy frosts have caused the fish in  
our lake to seek open places in the ice  
for air, and the boys have enjoyed the  
sport of good fishing thereby. The  
principal catch has been pike.

The Independent Order of Foresters,  
at their last meeting, elected for 1903:  
A. A. Aylsworth, C. D., H. C. R.;  
William M. Clark, C. R.; R. J. C.  
Parrot, V. C. R.; J. A. Timmerman,  
R. C.; E. O. Clark, F. S. and T.; A. H.  
Shaw, orator; D. Thompson, S. W.;  
Stanley Fraser, J. W.; Seymour Smith,  
S. B.; Stanley Ried, J. B.; R. J. C.  
Parrot and A. H. Shaw, auditors; A.  
A. Aylsworth, and E. O. Clark, F., C.,  
and trustees.

We have just opened some beautiful  
toilet articles in the latest thing. Heavy  
Sterling Silver deposit on glass.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store

The protest in North York against the  
return of Hon. E. J. Davis has been set-  
tled.

## IRON-OX Tablets

"I consider IRON-OX  
TABLETS one of the  
most thoroughly satis-  
factory Proprietary  
Medicines I have be-  
come familiar with, in  
more than 25 years'  
experience.

"No pill or tablet  
that I have known, so  
well serves the purposes  
of an effective, yet gen-  
tle, liver pill and regu-  
lator of the bowels,  
while at the same time  
acting as a tonic to the  
blood and nervous sys-  
tem." S. E. HICK,  
Druggist, Goderich,  
Ontario.

## IN OLD AGE

the question of health  
becomes mainly a  
question of nutrition. If the stomach  
and other organs of digestion and nutri-  
tion are kept in a healthful condition  
there will be a well-nourished body, and  
little liability to disorders of the liver,  
bowels or such other disorders as may  
result from in-  
nutrition and  
lack of exer-  
cise.

Dr. Pierce's  
Golden Medical  
Discovery  
cures diseases  
of the stomach  
and other or-  
gans of diges-  
tion and nutri-  
tion, and also  
diseases of oth-  
er organs which  
are caused by  
the diseased  
condition of the  
stomach. By  
enabling the  
perfect nutri-  
tion of the  
body it increases the vital power and  
promotes a vigorous old age.

"I was a sufferer from chronic diarrhea for five  
years," writes Mrs. Mary A. Aaron, of Rolla,  
"Missouri. I tried different remedies,  
which would give me relief for a short time  
only. My trouble would return as bad as ever.  
I consulted you in July, 1900, and by your advice  
commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicines. I took  
two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,'  
three vials of the 'Pelllets,' and some of the  
'Extract of Smart-Weed,' as you advised. I  
have not had any return of my trouble since  
using your medicines. Am now seventy-one  
years old and I never had anything to relieve  
me so quick. I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the  
greatest on earth. Should I ever have any re-  
turn of my trouble shall use your medicine.  
My thanks to you for your advice and thanks  
to Almighty God for restoring me to health  
through your hands."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Med-  
ical Discovery." There is nothing "just  
as good" for diseases of the stomach,  
blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the best  
laxative for old people. They cure con-  
stipation and biliousness.





# UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES.

## Why He Opened His Eyes First in a Stable and Not in a Palace.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Luke ii, 12, "Lying in a manger."

How large is an average crib? "I suppose," you answer, "about four feet long and two feet wide. It is as large perhaps as an average manger at the end of a horse's stall, at which the four legged animals munch their oats and hay after a long, tiresome day's work." Yes, my friend, you are right. Your definition is so completely right that in this sermon I am going to preach about a famous manger, which was once used for a cradle. I am going to talk about a stone manger, hewn out of the solid rock, in which nearly 2,000 years ago was laid a newborn babe. About this manger the wise men from the east and the shepherds from the surrounding hills gathered, and over it the angels sang the first lullaby in the chant of the Christmas song. This stone cradle was the manger of Bethlehem of Judaea. It was the first earthly resting place of the Divine Child, who was the son of Mary the Virgin and was also the only begotten Son of the Father God.

The whole rendering of the verse of my text reads thus: "And this shall be for a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger." The manger is a simplified and tender manifestation of the divine love. It is not difficult for the average uninspired man to think of Jehovah as a God of majesty, of power, of fiery passion, a God who can hold the seas in the palm of his hand and a God who can unsheathe the fiery swords of the lightning. Why, even the heathen in the darkest days of barbaric superstition were able to think of such gods as that! When the Euroclydons were born in the Mediterranean archipelago and instantly sprang up as full grown giants and with their swiftly moving feet leaped from wave top to wave top and drenched their long locks and wide flowing robes with the white foam and out of a mere Satanic desire to destroy hurried the shipping upon the jagged rocks and covered the surrounding coasts with wreckage, it was a very easy matter for the ancients to picture a Neptune striking right and left with his trident and to call him god of the seas. When the mighty conquerors of the east made triumphal entry after entry into the city of Rome with dethroned kings chained to their chariot wheels and with their legions loaded down with captured spoils, after whole regions had been brought under the shadow of the scepter held in a Caesar's hand, it was not a very difficult matter for the Romans to build a great temple to Mars, the god of war. It was not a very difficult matter to rear this gigantic temple, even though thousands and hundreds of thousands of men and women had to be sacrificed at its shrine and though the walls of the temple had to be covered with the captured trophies. Even the Hebrews were and are ready to worship such a temporal king. Only the other day the chief rabbi of the west declared in a Chicago newspaper that his people were still expecting a Messiah who would come as a temporal conqueror to

face of the dead baby whose funeral was now taking place my heart went out in sympathy to the poor mother. I seemed to be carried back to the time when the Divine Babe lay in that stable manger, shielded by the mother love, which is always a divine love, and, standing by the Bethlehem manger, with the dead body of that village babe at my feet, I could realize, as you in the same surroundings could have realized that God's love for all his children is a tender, pleading, yearning love, a divine love which "passeth all understanding" and which abides with us through life and beyond death.

The manger Christ was given as a human example for sinful man to follow this side of the grave. He came to prove that by the grace of God it is possible for a human being to overcome sin; he came to prove it, because Christ was born just as we are, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. He was tempted just as we are tempted. Therefore we must continually, by the Holy Spirit's power, strive to be like him or else we can be none of his.

### THE BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

The manger Christ emphasizes the fact that infinite results which may affect all the heavens and the earth—results which will startle the outmost circumferences of the universe as well as the great center can sometimes be directly traced to seemingly infinitesimal causes. When a prince or a princess, the child of a great king, is about to be born, especially if the prospective infant is to be the heir to the throne, a member of the cabinet awaits the arrival in one of the anterooms of the royal palace. The artillerymen are detailed to immediately thunder forth the news of the prince's birth from the gaping mouths of the great black cannon. The messengers have their steeds saddled and bridled, ready to speed away to announce the arrival to the different public officials. The telegraph wires thrill with joy as soon as the expectant message is sent to the farthest parts of the royal domains. But no such joyful and national expectancy greeted the earthy birth of the Son of God. No messenger that night carried the news up to the Jerusalem palace of Bloody Herod the Great. No retinue of foreign ambassadors stood near to offer their congratulations to an earthly king. Jesus' birth from a worldly standpoint was an insignificant event. He was born in an outhouse. He was born in a stable. He was born in a Bethlehem khan. Mary the Virgin in the most solemn hour of a woman's life had no bed upon which to lie, no pillow, unless that pillow was the rough coat of her noble though humble husband or a pile of straw pushed under her head by a sympathetic stableman; no female attendant, unless that woman attendant was the kind hearted hostler's wife, who had come in to aid her troubled sister. So our second birth may have been in the estimation of the world a seemingly insignificant event. But if we thereafter only make a right use of our lives their spiritual influence will affect all time and eternity. The news of our spiritual birth will be heralded all round the heavenly kingdom. It will set again the angels to chanting a new song. Our second birth will not only be heralded around heaven, but in the great judgment day when all

little brother, though you are a little bit of a girl, God, if necessary, will turn to the angels and say: "Angels, stop that singing. Stop that singing, right away. For way down on earth there is a wee little bit of a girl who is praying for her baby brother, and I want to listen!" And as the Christian father spoke to his little girl I say to you, in this Christmas sermon, no matter, O man or woman, how humbly helpless you may be; no matter how dark your days may seem to be, God is always ready to listen to your cry if you will only call upon him for help. God is always ready to protect you with his love, even as his guardian angels and the star of the east hovered over the manger on the night that Jesus was born.

## THE S. S. LESSON.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JAN. 11.

Text of the Lesson, Phil. iv, 1-13. Golden Text, Phil. iv., 4.

1-3. Therefore, my brethren, dearly beloved and longed for, my joy and crown, so stand fast in the Lord, my dearly beloved.

The lesson to-day is entitled "Christian Living," and we are asked to read the whole epistle, which is always a good thing to do with an epistle or any book in the Bible. It would be well to read the epistle through many times till we feel that we have in some measure grasped it and that it has grasped us. At this present time as I write these notes we are endeavoring in all my Bible classes to memorize the whole epistle, taking about three verses each week, for we believe and desire to obey Col. iii, 16; Matt. iv, 4; Ps. cxix, 11; Jer. xv, 16; Job xxiii, 12, etc. I know of no way to stand fast in the Lord or in the grace of God (Rom. v, 2) except by being filled with His word and His Spirit (John vi, 63).

4, 5. Rejoice in the Lord always. And again I say, Rejoice. Let your moderation be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand.

A Christian is one who is in Christ, and unless one is really in Christ and Christ in him, though he may be a church member, baptized, confirmed, etc., and as good morally and religiously as a Nicodemus or a Saul of Tarsus, he is not a Christian. The third chapter of this epistle teaches this or it is more concisely stated in I. John v, 12. I emphasize this because one must first be a Christian in order to live a Christian life and be able to say, "To me to live is Christ" (I, 21). When our eyes are opened to see that apart from Christ we are only lost and helpless sinners, but in Him we are indeed citizens of heaven and our names written there and that He who began the work in us will finish it (iii, 20, 21; iv, 3; i, 6), then he will be apt to rejoice in the Lord always.

6, 7. Be careful for nothing. . . . And the peace of God which passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.

Be sure to memorize every word of these two verses and put them in practice and thus enjoy this wonderful peace of God. As one has said, careful for nothing, prayerful for everything, thankful for anything. With Rom. viii, 32, and Matt. vi, 33, in our hearts how can we do otherwise than as here commanded if we in any sense believe God, and yet how few believers seem to know in their daily life this beautiful peace of God. Peace with God through the blood of Christ is the portion of every Christian, whether realized or not, but this peace of God is only

## FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

### FEEDING STOCK IN WINTER

The making of manure of the quality on the farm can be effected at all seasons, but winter is the proper period. The farmer saves feed and gets more manure the proper manipulation of his feeding stuffs than to attempt to elinate labor by allowing the animals to trample the coarse materials. Time is passing when the farmer practices the methods so long vogue. It is now known that it is cheaper and better to reduce all materials to a very fine condition to throw the coarse and bulky refuse into the barnyard, there to remain until such work is done by the of cattle.

When the farmer sends all straw through the feed cutter he only induces his live stock to consume larger quantities of it, but materials are also then better bedding, and possess greater capacity for absorbing manure of liquid form. The stalls are more easily cleaned, and manure absorbers are more rapidly harn and decomposition will begin immediately. Cleanliness in the stall and in the handling of manure will be the result, while the heap will be richer in available plant foods.

### THE LOSS OF LIQUID MANURE

On farms has been referred to frequently, and farmers have been fault in losing a large proportion of their soluble plant foods in the effort to avoid labor. It is so much easier to give hay or straw to the animal, and let them masticate it, instead of using the feed cutter, farmers overlook the fact that, in feeding of such foods as animal meal, bran, middlings, and corn, better results will be obtained than from when such concentrated feeds are diluted with finely cut straw or hay or fodder, and that both concentrated and bulky foods are rendered more valuable by the combination. A large proportion of value of all feeding stuffs is in the liquid which is voided by the animals. The profit is derived from that which is digested. By careful preparation of the foods more of them is digested, while the manure itself is richer when concentrated foods are used. The proper way to mix hay and grain is in the body of the animal but less bran will be required if is used on cut feed, and better results will be obtained from it. The cattle foods are given in a poor condition the manure will really prepared with little labor, all cut food that is uneaten, such as shredded stalks and straw, after being used as bedding, will go to the heap ready prepared for decomposition, and decomposition is the only way all manure is made, as that which comes from the animal is simply coarse foods masticated and decomposed (digested) within the body of the animal in a short time, while the farmer, by reducing all coarse foods with a shredder or a cut performs the same thing (decomposition) in the manure heap, but in a longer period.

### THE MAIN WORK

during the winter season, should the farmer not be busy in some part of his department on the farm, is really the saving and preparation of manure. It is well known that more thoroughly the manure is composed the smaller its bulk, and if properly cared for while producing the decomposition of the manure

spoils, after whole regions had been brought under the shadow of the scepter held in a Caesar's hand. It was not a very difficult matter for the Romans to build a great temple to Mars, the god of war. It was not a very difficult matter to rear this gigantic temple, even though thousands and hundreds of thousands of men and women had to be sacrificed at its shrine and though the walls of the temple had to be covered with the captured trophies. Even the Hebrews were and are ready to worship such a temporal king. Only the other day the chief rabbi of the west declared in a Chicago newspaper that his people were still expecting a Messiah who would come as a temporal conqueror to lead the Jews back again to Palestine. Then these modern Hebrew crusaders would again see Jerusalem restored in all its past grandeur, and there Jesus would reign with greater power than the famous King Solomon of old.

But though it was not difficult to think of God as a God of power and temporal conquest, it was difficult in the time that Jesus was born to think of the Father as a God of love and sympathy and mercy; a God who would deign to care for an individual human being; a God who wanted to creep into the human heart's affections, even as the sunbeams would steal into the heart and give new life to the plant. It was difficult, in one sense, for God to teach sinful men that he did not want to crush them, but to save them of their own free will. It was difficult for him to teach all men, both Jew and gentile, that Christ did not come as a Hebrew Christ, but as the world's Saviour. So, if we may use an imaginative description, God the Father might have spoken to Jesus Christ in a way something like this: "I will not allow thee, my only Son, to be born in a palace. I will not allow thee to enter the world as an earthly prince. Sinful men might then honor thee and fear thee, but they might not then take thee into their hearts and of their own accord love thee and give themselves to thee. I will send thee forth as a helpless babe. I will let thee be born in Bethlehem of Judaea, so helpless that the lowliest of the lowly will not have a more humble entry into the world than thou. Go forth, my Son, not only to atone for the sins of the world, but also to teach all sinful men that I am God the Father, the God of Love." Could the divine love have been manifested in a more simple way than by Christ's cradle being the manger of Bethlehem of Judaea?

#### THE LESSON OF THE NATIVITY.

On Oct. 20, 1895, I was brought face to face with the true teachings of the manger Christ as never before. It was one of the most overwhelming days of my life. It happened in Bethlehem of Judaea. I was sitting in the Greek Catholic Church, which is supposed to have been erected directly upon the identical spot where Jesus was born. In that hallowed place I had read over and over again the account of the nativity until it seemed as though the walls of the eastern edifice were changing into a stable and the light which was burning upon the altar was a candlelight held in the carpenter Joseph's hand, and while I read the nativity account over and over I suddenly heard the soft whisperings of a chant. I listened and at first said: "It cannot be. No; I am listening only to the echoes of my own imagination." But the faint chanting began to grow louder. Then I saw a multitude of people coming through the church door as the shepherds must have once crowded through the entrance of the ancient stable. Then the procession came nearer and nearer and laid at my feet the body of a little child. As I sat there and looked at the

rough coat of her mother's humble husband or a pile of straw pushed under her head by a sympathetic stableman; no female attendant, unless that woman attendant was the kind hearted hostler's wife, who had come in to aid her troubled sister. So our second birth may have been in the estimation of the world a seemingly insignificant event. But if we thereafter only make a right use of our lives their spiritual influence will affect all time and eternity. The news of our spiritual birth will be heralded all round the heavenly kingdom. It will set again the angels to chanting a new song. Our second birth will not only be heralded around heaven, but in the great judgment day when all nations shall be gathered before the throne the fact of that second birth will summon forth Jesus, who was born in Bethlehem of Judaea, our atoning Saviour to be our divine advocate.

#### SOME INSIGNIFICANT EVENTS.

The manger Christ teaches that even in the darkest days of an earthly Christian's life he is never out of sight of an omnipotent Father's protecting care. As we climb the rocky heights upon which is builded the little village of Bethlehem and walk along the deserted streets in the midnight hour of the first Christmas day and see the little candlelight of stableman's lantern flitting about the pale face of Mary the Virgin we might at first think that God the Father had deserted and left alone Jesus the Divine Son. But did he? Could Jesus during any time of his earthly life truly say that the Divine Father had forsaken him, as he once in dying agony asked upon the cross? Oh, no. Weeks or perhaps months before the nativity God had prepared a place by which the infant Christ should be able to escape the murderous sword of the bloody tyrant, Herod. Weeks or perhaps months before Jesus was born the strange star appeared in the far east. That star even then had guided the three wise men over the mountains and through the villages and over the long, hot, thirsty desert that they should be able to kneel at the manger. It was through the warnings of these three wise men that Jesus would be able to escape into Egypt. In the darkness of that Bethlehem night angel wings were spread over that humble stable, angel forms surrounded the virgin mother and angel voices greeted the newborn Monarch of the ages with a heavenly song. They sang so loud that the shepherds upon the hillsides fell down in a swoon. And so on in the darkest days of our lives, when we feel that we are forsaken by God and man, God's angels are watching us, God's eyes are seeing us, God's ear is hearing us, God's protecting love is all around us. We are no more forsaken by God than the manger of Bethlehem was celestially forsaken on the night that Jesus was born.

#### THE GOD WHO LOVES.

The omnipresent God will not for one instant, even in the darkest of days, turn a deaf or an unheeding ear to the weakest and most helpless of all his children. One day the baby boy of a distressed father and mother was very sick. When their little girl was about to be put to bed on the night of the crisis of the disease she came to her father. Then, in her sweet, girlish way, she said: "Papa, won't you pray to God to-night that baby brother might get well? I am only a wee little bit of a girl, and God might not be willing to hear me pray, but God would always have time to listen to you pray, for you are a great big, strong man." With that the sobbing father took his little girl into his arms as he said: "Oh, my darling, God will have time to hear you pray for your baby brother. If you will pray, my darling, for your

all understanding shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.

Be sure to memorize every word of these two verses and put them in practice and thus enjoy this wonderful peace of God. As one has said, careful for nothing, prayerful for everything, thankful for anything. With Rom. viii, 32, and Matt. vi, 33, in our hearts how can we do otherwise than as here commanded if we in any sense believe God, and yet how few believers seem to know in their daily life this beautiful peace of God. Peace with God through the blood of Christ is the portion of every Christian, whether realized or not, but this peace of God is only the portion of those who tell Him everything that concerns them, commit all details of their life to Him in prayer and leave all with Him in obedience to, and firmly believing Ps. xxxvii, 4, 5, 7; Prov. iii, 5, 6.

8, 9. Those things which ye have both learned and received and heard and seen in me, do, and the God of peace shall be with you.

The things true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report had all by the grace of God been seen in Paul, so that he could say as in chapter iii, 17, "Ye have us for an example, but there is only one perfect example, and we are taught to run with patience, looking unto Jesus" (Heb. xii, 1, 2), to see Jesus only and consider Him (Mark ix, 8; Heb. iii, 1; xii, 3), for in Him alone all things were seen in perfection, and high as the standard may seem, God desires nothing else than the life of Jesus made manifest in our mortal flesh (II. Cor. iv, 10, 11).

10-12. I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content.

This is another beautiful phase of the Christian life — rejoicing in the Lord greatly, whether full or hungry, abounding or in want. The prophet Habakkuk had learned the secret, for he could say, Though vine, olive, fig tree, flocks and herds are full, yet I will rejoice in the Lord; I will joy in the God of my salvation (Hab. iii, 17, 18). If we have confidence in God as our Father, we must believe that he is always doing His best for us and He will not suffer us to hunger nor to lack anything we need unless to suffer a little is the very best and only way to prepare us for the glory He is preparing for us. He suffered Israel to hunger and also His own dear Son (Deut. viii, 2, 3; Matt. xxi, 18), but in the former it was to prove them to do them good, and in the latter it was that He might be a high priest, who could fully sympathize with His people (Heb. ii, 10, 17, 18; iv, 15, 16).

13. I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.

How can this life be lived? Never by any efforts of ours, not by any struggling or trying on our part, but only by yielding ourselves to God (Rom. vi, 13) that He who manifested Himself in Christ may manifest something of the same life in us who are redeemed by His precious blood. Before we can know the power of His resurrection (iii, 10) we must know what it means to have been crucified with Him, for then only can we say, "I live, yet not I, but Christ, liveth in me" (Gal. ii, 20). In Christ by virtue of His finished work we have a standing before God which is perfect (Phil. iii, 15; Heb. x, 10, 14); but as to our daily life here before men we are to be ever pressing on to perfection, aiming to apprehend that for which Christ has apprehended us (iii, 12, 14), relying upon Him to work in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure (ii, 13). The rest of this chapter must be included in our meditation, but especially verse 19, which so fully covers all we can ever need on this side of the kingdom.

comes from the animal is simply coarse foods masticated and decomposed (digested) within the body the animal in a short time, while the farmer, by reducing all cow foods with a shredder or a cutt performs the same thing (decomposition) in the manure heap, but in longer period.

#### THE MAIN WORK.

during the winter season, should farmer not be busy in some particular department on the farm, is usually the saving and preparation manure. It is well known that more thoroughly the manure is composed the smaller its bulk, if properly cared for while proning the decomposition of the man there is but little loss of plant food. On the contrary, should the farmer neglect the heap he will lose much its value without materially reducing its bulk. It is bulk that enters labor in the care of manure, when a large mass is handled, hauled and spread on the ground, more work is required of men and team. Manure that has been exposed is only reduced in value, but the farmer hauls a large amount of water is estimated that a cord of manure weighing 4,500 pounds, contains about 3,000 pounds of water and pounds of silica, all of which must be handled in the stable and hauled, hauled, and spread, inevitably requiring two or three loads order to apply, about 25 pounds nitrogen, 24 of phosphoric acid, 15 of potash, on the land, as these substances are the real plant food of the manure, hence the farmer goes to a heavy expense in hauling a large amount of material which does not want, the total value of all these substances in the 4,000 pounds of manure not being as much as \$5. If the farmer can reduce bulk by protecting the heap against water, and also induce fermentation, so as to have all coarse materials made fine, the saving in labor will not alone be the gain, the manure will then be in better condition for crops than when bulk is greater. The amount of fertilizer in the bags of fertilizers is but small matter compared with hauling of 3,000 pounds of water and 500 pounds of silica, as well as other materials in the manure, in order to supply less than 100 pounds of actual plant food to the soil.

#### MAKING MONEY WITH HEN.

To keep poultry successfully requires as much knowledge as other live stock industry, yet for money invested it yields the largest profits, writes Mr. F. E. Towns. From my experience, which is that of the average farmer, I come to the conclusion that plenty of grain fed in with fresh water before them all time, will make hens lay. As farmers are situated it is not possible to feed much meat, yet there is should not be wasted.

As to feed, corn is the most important, the cheapest and yields largest returns. Oats comes next. Wheat is too costly, except chicks. Clover hay should form important part of the winter's as its bulk tends to neutralize solidity of grain. Potatoes, and cabbage are easily grown form cheap winter feed. Pure fowls should be raised, as they better than mongrels. The poultry business will never be overdone long as mongrels exist.

#### HOW BLUE-GRAYS ARE BRED.

The famous blue-grey cattle were so largely bred in the country — the north of England the south of Scotland — are the result of a cross between white light-colored Shorthorn bulls cows of one of the black breeds — usually the Galloway.



## FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

### EDGING STOCK IN WINTER.

making of manure of the best y on the farm can be effected seasons, but winter is the ap- late period. The farmer can feed and get more manure by proper manipulation of his feed- tuffs than to attempt to elim- labor by allowing the animals imple the coarse materials. The is passing when the farmer will lee the methods so long in . It is now known that it is er and better to reduce all ma- s to a very fine condition than row the coarse and bulky refuse he barnyard, there to remain such work is done by the feet tle.

m the farmer sends all his through the feed cutter he not induces his live stock to con- larger quantities of it, but the als are also then better for ng, and possess greater ca- for absorbing manure of a form. The stalls are also easily cleaned, and manure and bents are more rapidly handled decomposition will begin imme- y. Cleanliness in the stable n the handling of manure will e result, while the heap will be n available plant foods.

### LOSS OF LIQUID MANURE

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g the winter season, should the r not be busy in some particu- apartment on the farm, is usu- the saving and preparation of re. It is well known that the thoroughly the manure is de- sed the smaller its bulk, but

lously enough, blue-greys obtained in this way are much more in favor than animals of the same type got by mating black bulls with white cows. So great is the esteem in which these blue-grey cattle are held in some of the great feeding districts of the south and east of England, and so large is the demand experi- enced for them, that in certain parts of Cumberland and Northumberland farmers make a specialty of breeding white bulls of the Shorthorn type with the special object of subsequent- ly using them for the production of blue-greys.

### MANY WASTES.

Many people there are who would make fortunes out of what other people waste. There are many small wastes on many farms, and taken together and for a series of years represent a large sum of money. Nothing should be wasted on the farm. What is not good enough for the market, or has no market value, should go on the manure pile, and from thence into the ground to pro- duce other finer products that have a commercial value. You know it is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us wealthy. Not what we raise on the farm, but what is left after paying expenses, that makes farming profitable.

### JUSTICE IN MOROCCO.

#### Scene at the Summary Execution of an Assassin.

An article describing the arrest and execution of the Moorish fanatic who murdered Dr. Cooper, a British missionary in Fez, on Oct. 17, ap- pears in the London Times from the Fez correspondent of that journal. After mentioning the arrest of the assassin in the shrine where he had taken refuge, the correspondent says: "Within half an hour the assassin was brought into the Sultan's pre- sence. His Majesty, who was seated in a chair under a tall archway, in full sight of all viziers, officials, and some hundreds of troops, ordered the prisoner to be brought before him. Mr. Hastings and myself stood by His Majesty's side, in order that we might hear what passed. The murder- er was a man of apparently some forty years of age, of tall stature and not unpleasant countenance.

"He confessed to deliberately shooting Dr. Cooper because he was a Christian. Up to this time the news of Dr. Cooper's death had not been received. The Sultan there- fore ordered the man to be publicly flogged for his attack upon Dr. Cooper, and the man received several hundred blows from leather thongs across his hips and thighs, administered by soldiers in the pre- sence of His Majesty and the entire court and troops. He bore his thrashing with great fortitude, and on its completion was able to rise up without assistance and walk.

"He was then ordered to be pub- licly exhibited in the streets; and, mounted upon a donkey and guard- ed by soldiers, he was taken from the palace for this purpose.

"It was at this moment that the news of Dr. Cooper's death was re- ceived. The Sultan, who was still seated in the great courtyard of the palace, ordered the public exhibi- tion of the murderer to be stopped and, after consultation with his viziers, he commanded the man's immediate execution, requesting Mr. Hastings and myself to be present, together with all the viziers.

"In a quarter of an hour all was over. The murderer was shot in the arsenal square, which had been quickly cleared of the usual crowd of people. He remained extraordinarily plucky to the end."

## Annie's Curls

"Oh, if my darling could only have the wine! How hard it is to be so poor, so poor."

Annie heard her mother's words, although they were not intended for her to hear. She saw her brush away the tears from her eyes and then go back to Teddy's room.

"What did the doctor say, mother?" asked Teddy, in a weak voice; "did he say I will get well?"

Annie heard the reply: "He says that the fever is broken, and that all you have to do now is to get well."

Teddy's voice trembled as he re- plied: "Oh, mother, I was afraid he would say I might die, and I wondered who would take care of you and little Annie. I am glad God is going to let me live to do it. Now I must begin to get strong! Can't you give me lots to eat?"

Annie saw her mother's lips quiver as she turned her face from Teddy.

"Yes, my son, but not too much at once, you know," she said.

Teddy looked very thoughtful.

"But is there anything in the house, mother? I have been sick a good while, and my last wages must be nearly gone, and you haven't had time to color many photos lately, have you?"

The boy's mother answered, bravel- y: "Sick folks mustn't bother about these things, you know." Then she left the room, and Annie saw that she did so to hide the tears which were streaming down her worn face.

"I must do something; I wonder what it will be!" murmured Annie to herself, and, crushing her hat down over her curls, she slipped in- to the street.

Annie thought constantly of wine for poor Teddy, and wondered if she summoned courage to leg a bottle whether anyone would be kind enough to give it to her for a poor sick boy, her only brother. She knew that grocers sometimes kept wine, especially around holiday time, and felt sure if they only knew how very, very much it was needed at home by her poor sick Teddy that some one of them would surely give her a bottle. Then there were other places where they sold nothing but wine and such stuff, for she had seen big windows full of the bottles, with pictures of great bunches of beautiful grapes standing behind them.

Annie wasn't a bold, forward child; she was timid, but brave and reso- lute; her love for her brother, at least, made her brave for the time; so she resolved in her heart to beg for the wine which the doctor said would bring back strength to Teddy. Christmas had come and gone, but Teddy was so ill with fever that Annie thought nothing about the absence of the gifts usual to that happy day; but now Teddy was to grow better, and she did long to be able to make his New Year's and her mother's brighter than Christ- mas had been. As she wandered down the streets revolving those thoughts in her mind and wondering how she might get the necessary wine she passed many a gay scene.

Early evening had closed down on the city, and all the shops were aflame with light and brightness. Annie gazed wistfully at the pretty things in the great windows; she was but a little maid, and could not help wishing for pretty things for

"Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, mamma!"

"Oh!" screamed Teddy.

"Oh!" screamed mother, as they both saw and knew all.

"How came you to think of it, my poor baby?" asked the mother.

"It's for wine — wine is better than curls any day," answered An- nie, then, turning to Teddy, she hug- ged him in joy and said softly: "Get well, Teddy, and pay me back some day!"

Then she told how it all happen- ed, and how she was going in a couple of days to see her curls in their pretty satin-lined case. After they had both kissed her and thank- ed her over and over again she crept away.

"I'm glad I did it; but how lonely my pretty curls will be!" said the child.

But the curls were not at all lono- some. The kind man was looking at them when one of the boys showed a gentleman in. The visitor was a big man and he had gentle eyes, though his face was somewhat rough to look at.

"I'm quite out of heart, Alfred; I can get no clew; but what's that you have there? Pretty, aren't they?"

"Yes, beautiful!"

Then the kind man told all about the little girl who sold the curls to him, so she could have money to buy things for the sick brother.

"Alfred, this hair is just the color of Ellie's; could it be? Could it be Ellie's child's hair?"

"She's coming here" day after to- morrow to see her curls in their satin-lined box; then if you will be here you can find out who she is," answered the jeweler.

Sure enough, Annie came to see her curls as they looked ready for sale; she wanted to see the box. While she was admiring it and tell- ing about Teddy, and how the wine was doing him good, the stranger with the gentle eyes arrived. He talked to the little girl for awhile, then surprised the jeweler and little Annie by bursting into tears.

"They've told you about Uncle Luke, haven't they?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, often," replied Annie. "He is in Australia, where the bark falls off the trees and the leaves stay on, and where the birds have no wings, and everything is so queer!"

"But what if he came home?"

"Oh, he won't," she said, "moth- er has lost him completely."

"But he has come home. I am he."

Then there was what Annie called "a time."

That was how it happened that just as the doctor was praising Ted- dy's patience, and saying how the wine had helped him, there was a great flutter in the hall, and Annie bounced in, dragging a big man with kind eyes in a rough face by the hand.

"My curls found him. It is Uncle Luke, mother, and he has money en- ough to buy my curls back two or three times. I know, because he said so."

And then there was much more of "a time." And the doctor held Ted- dy's hand while Uncle Luke told about his long search for his sister, and mother explained about father's death and her removal to the city, and how she lost Uncle Luke's ad- dress and could not get a letter to reach him. Then they talked about Annie's curls, and the doctor blew his nose furiously and dug at his eyes, and Annie heard him say:

"Old idiot that I am! I guess I'll try to see about a way of get- ting wine when I prescribe it again for a boy whose mother has that frightened look in her eyes."

Annie tucked her little shorn head under the doctor's arm and whisper- ed: "But you see how it was best, and how much better it was than

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#### MAKING MONEY WITH HENS.

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#### NEW BLUE-GREYS ARE BRED.

e famous blue-grey cattle which so largely bred in the border try — the north of England and south of Scotland — are the re- of a cross between white or -colored Shorthorn bulls and s of one of the black-polled ds — usually the Galloway. Cur-

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"In a quarter of an hour all was over. The murderer was shot in the arsenal square, which had been quickly cleared of the usual crowd of people. He remained extraordinarily plucky to the end."

#### THE ABSOLUTE.

"Protect us," once prayed a good man, "from the questions of our children." A certain professor, is as noted for his physical rotundity as for his physical profundity.

Some time ago, on entering the nursery at his home, he surprised his children in ardent discussion of the "Absolute." One young philosopher turned to him in appeal:

"Father, can a man be absolutely good?"

"No," the professor replied, "a can't be absolutely good."

"Father," another young sage demanded, "can a man be absolutely bad?"

"No," was the judicial response, "a man can't be absolutely bad."

Then a little daughter piped up:

"Father, can a man be absolutely fat?"

But the philosopher's equilibrium was rendered too unstable for him to reply.

#### CZAR FORGOT TO SALUTE.

The Czar of all the Russias is fond of getting away from formalities for a time. This was not well known in the earlier years of his reign.

One morning he got up early, and, in the simple uniform of a colonel, he cycled across the park at Gatchina to the lodge of the keeper of the fish-ponds, where his Majesty often enjoyed an hour or two of sport in a quiet way.

Something went wrong with his bicycle on the way to the lodge, and he jumped off from the bicycle to re-adjust it. At that moment there passed a pompous old general from some distant part of the empire.

The Czar did not notice him, whereupon the general strode up and inquired of the supposed colonel why his inferior officer did not recognize him in a military way.

"I must really apologize," said the Czar. "Owing to the shortness of my reign, I have not yet had the honor of making your acquaintance."

Only then did the unfortunate general realize to whom he was talking.

#### BY COACH TO SPION KOP.

Ladysmith is preparing to make herself another such center for the historic scenes around her as Brussels is for Waterloo. A regular coach service, it seems, is to be organized to Spion Kop, and when the passengers have walked over the fatal summit they will find refreshment and lodging at a "Spion Kop Hotel," which is to be built forthwith on Three Tree Hill.

#### ACCORDING TO SIZE.

In order to obviate the frequent disputes as to the ages of children, the steamboat authorities in Switzerland have decided that in every case where doubt arises the child must be measured. All children under two feet are to have free passage, and those between two feet and four feet are to pay half fare.

Annie thought nothing about the absence of the gifts usual to that happy day; but now Teddy was to grow better, and she did long to be able to make his New Year's and her mother's brighter than Christmas had been. As she wandered down the streets revolving those thoughts in her mind and wondering how she might get the necessary wine she passed many a gay scene.

Early evening had closed down on the city, and all the shops were aflame with light and brightness. Annie gazed wistfully at the pretty things in the great windows; she was but a little maid, and could not help wishing for pretty things for herself and for her mother and Teddy.

But the wine — she must not linger; she would only look in one shop and then — then she would seek the great shop where wine was sold in bottles; surely the big, rosy-faced man whom she had often noticed standing in the doorway of the shop would listen to her story of poor Teddy and give her the wine.

So she stood before this last store — it was a jewelry store — and, oh, how beautiful the jewels looked — sapphires and rubies and diamonds — how they glittered. The sight was enough to fascinate older eyes than Annie's.

Presently something in one corner of the window caught her gaze — it wasn't a jewel, it was a switch of lovely hair; not one, but several, and below them in pretty, shallow, satin-lined boxes, were clusters of curls. A sudden thought came to Annie; she pressed her little hands together and held her breath, then paused a moment to gain courage, and passed resolutely into the great store. A kind-looking man came forward to meet her and said: "What can I do for you, little lady?"

"Do you buy hair?" she asked. "Sometimes, little one; why do you ask?"

"Will you buy mine? See, I have plenty!" she answered, taking off her hat and shaking her curls down over her shoulders, and looking up with anxious eyes.

"But, my little girl, are your curls yours to sell?"

"Oh, yes, sir; if you only knew why I must sell them, I am sure you would buy them. Teddy is so ill that he needs things, and mother—" and here she choked up so she could say no more.

"And you want to sell your beautiful hair to buy things for your sick brother; is that it, little one?" "Yes, sir."

"I wouldn't take it, but—"

"Please don't refuse me, sir; my hair will grow in again; it grows awful fast; see, it is below my waist!"

"It is beautiful, a very rare color, and so curly," said the man, stroking the rippling mass of shining hair.

"Mother's is just like mine, only it is a little fady here and there. You will take my hair, won't you? Please do; it will surely grow again, and my brother needs things so very, very much; the doctor says so!"

The man led her into a back room and himself cut the glossy locks, laying each curl carefully down. Then he called a man who wore a white apron and gave the little shorn head into his charge.

"I believe that you are prettier than before," the kind man said, when the hair-dresser had finished. Then he laid a little roll of bills in the child's hand and bade her be careful not to lose it on her way home.

Annie hurried home. When she arrived mother was reading to Teddy, and Annie crept in like a little mouse. She removed her hat carefully, so as not to spoil the hair-dresser's work, then dropped the bills in her mother's lap, with a

dy's hand while Uncle Luke told about his long search for his sister, and mother explained about father's death and her removal to the city, and how she lost Uncle Luke's address and could not get a letter to reach him. Then they talked about Annie's curls, and the doctor blew his nose furiously and dug at his eyes, and Annie heard him say:

"Old idiot that I am! I guess I'll try to see about a way of getting wine when I prescribe it again for a boy whose mother has that frightened look in her eyes."

Annie tucked her little shorn head under the doctor's arm and whispered: "But you see how it was best, don't you? My curls found so much for us — they brought us an uncle. Just look at mother; don't she look happy? Isn't a good uncle the best New Year's present in all this world?"

Wine is a good medicine when one needs it, and Teddy improved rapidly — so rapidly that he was almost ready to try the new sled that Uncle Luke brought home to him on New Year's eve. As for Teddy's mother, the roses began to tint her cheeks again, and Annie was sure she was the prettiest and best mother in all the world.

#### PALACES OF EDWARD VII.

Facts About His Former and Present Homes in London.

To the many changes lately made at Buckingham Palace one other might well, one thinks, be added, says the London Standard. And that is a change of name. True the site was once occupied by the house of a Duke of Buckingham built thereon in 1703. But that occupation does not seem to impose the name of a subject upon a residence bought by George III., rebuilt by George IV., and, though disliked by William IV., at once adopted by Queen Victoria as her London residence, and now, the fixed headquarters of the King and the prospective headquarters of our kings to be. No wonder that foreign visitors are puzzled at the unexplained retention of a former and long irrelevant appellation. They ask for the Palais Royal and are met with a blank stare, a shake of the head, or a statement which leaves a proportion of them under the supposition that his majesty is the guest of the Duke of Buckingham.

Scarcely less appropriate would be a cancelling at last of the name of Marlborough house as applied to the new hereditary residence of the heirs apparent. Marlborough is a great name, it is true; but it is a name that the present owner has a very natural right to put up on the lintels of the new house he is building in Cuzon street. No disrespect, then, is implied toward the great Duke of Marlborough who built it in the first decade of the eighteenth century, and gave "Sarah, duchess," the right to point over the way to Buckingham Palace and to speak of "Neighbor George." In 1817 it was bought from the Churchills for the Princess Charlotte and Leopold, afterward King of the Belgians. Later Queen Adelaide was its occupant. Her name or his would be at least as apt as that of Marlborough for the house each had inhabited. But Alexandra house — the name of the first Princess of Wales to live under its roof — might well give the house a title which would also be a welcome private and public commemoration.

Mrs. Wile—"I am sure the constant anxiety must have been terribly wearing." Mrs. Luers—"Wearing? Why, in the last three years I've grown to look six months older!"



# The Power of Persuasion

## Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

### CHAPTER XXI.

Greatly disturbed in his mind about his wife, and worried excessively by troublesome inquiries as to the accident which had happened to Lady Hamilton, Lord Caraven determined to seek refuge with his kinsman, Sir Raoul Laureston.

Sir Raoul looked at the earl's haggard face.

"Poor boy," he said, "it is rather hard for you certainly. I promise you that I will mention neither Lady Hamilton nor the poachers."

"Poachers!" repeated the earl, contemptuously. "Surely you—"

He paused, he had been on the brink of betraying the secret that he had sworn never to reveal.

Sir Raoul laughed.

"It seems to me," he said, "that you are just as bad as any one else. You cannot keep away from the top."

"I will discuss the weather, the last new book, politics, the papers—anything," proposed the earl; and then he added, "that reminds me—some version of this story is sure, I suppose, to get abroad. The papers will make a sensational affair of it."

"I thought we were to avoid the topic," said Sir Raoul, quietly. "Now you have touched upon it again."

"And to make matters worse," remarked the earl, with a gesture of weary despair, "there comes the doctor."

Dr. Randall entered the room unannounced, and in great haste. The earl sprang from his seat at the sound of his agitated voice, his face growing pale and anxious.

"Surely," he said, "Lady Hamilton is not worse?"

"No, she seems better. It is not about Lady Hamilton that I want you, Lord Caraven. I was sent for the moment I left here in behalf of the man who used to act as your steward—John Blantyre."

"John Blantyre," said the earl, vaguely. "Is he ill?" The subject did not interest him very much—indeed he thought it trivial amid the excitement of his own affairs.

"No, not ill in the common acceptance of the term," answered the doctor. "He is dying, I fear."

"Dying, yet not ill! You speak in riddles, doctor."

"It is all a riddle to me," said the physician; "perhaps you can solve it. He has committed suicide—that is, he has made an attempt on his life, but he has not quite succeeded."

"He was very foolish," remarked the earl. Even the fact that his confidential steward had attempted to destroy his own life seemed to him a matter of less moment than the fact that his wife loved him.

Dr. Randall looked uneasily at the unconscious face.

"May I speak on a private matter?" he said.

"Certainly," was the quick reply. "I have no secrets from my relative Sir Raoul."

"I cannot quite understand it," continued the doctor. "They sent for me, and when I reached the house I found that Blantyre had attempted to take his life. I will not tell

was turned toward him, and his dying eyes gleamed as they recognized him.

"My lord," he said, "you were always kind to me. Her ladyship ruined me—she turned me away—and I hated her. I would not harm one hair of your head; but I have killed her, and I am not sorry, I am glad."

"Whom have you killed?" asked the earl, calmly.

The dying eyes glared.

"Whom? The Countess of Caraven, the beautiful, proud, imperious woman, who, with one wave of her hand, sent me to ruin—I have killed her."

"How did you kill her?" inquired the earl.

A wild laugh came from the man's lips.

"How? I have watched and waited many a long day. I have stood in the high-road when she passed by, but never until the other night did I get once chance. I could have shot her dead a hundred times, but I would not, lest in taking her life I took also the life of one who had never harmed me. I hated her because she ruined me. She drove me from my place, she left me branded as a thief among my fellow-men, she left me without character, without reputation; she was my bane and my curse, so I shot her. But I am not all bad, and I was sorry when I saw her fall dead. I came home, but she followed me, she has stood near to me ever since—a woman with dead eyes, awful to look upon—awful to see."

"Tell me," said the earl, quietly, "how did you know that it was my wife?"

An expression of cunning came over the dying face.

"I knew her by the scarf—her silver scarf—she wore it over her arms the first time I saw her."

"You tried to take a terrible revenge," said Lord Caraven.

"It has been worse for me," returned the dying man—"a thousand times worse for me. I went five times after five different situations, and on each occasion it was flung scornfully in my face that I had been dismissed from Ravensmere. When I found that I was ruined, I swore that I would kill her ladyship, and I have done it."

"Thank Heaven that you have not!" said the earl, hastily. "I am thankful to say that your murderous shot never reached my wife. The lady who has injured is a stranger to you—Lady Hamilton. She had thrown Lady Caraven's scarf over her shoulders—hence the fatal mistake."

The look on the dying man's face was terrible to see—the fondish disappointment, the bitter hatred.

"Then I have not killed her, after all?" he cried.

"No, you have wounded an innocent lady, a stranger to you. That is all, my dear wife you have not injured."

"And I sent for you believing that she was dead, drawing lest an innocent man should suffer for my deed, longing also that you should know I had taken my revenge."

"I shrink from telling you. Upon my honor, I am ashamed of myself. Do you know, Raoul, I positively believed Hildred had done this deed—I believed she had shot Lady Hamilton."

An expression of deepest contempt came over Sir Raoul's face.

"Listen, Raoul—do not judge me harshly. You do not know all. Let me tell you my story."

And without further discussion the earl related the whole history.

Sir Raoul listened in silence.

"Great Heaven!" he cried, at last, "to think what a heart you have thrown away!"

"But, Raoul!" he rejoined, "when I found her hiding behind the trees, and she owned she was guilty, what was I to think?"

"Careless as you have been of her," said Sir Raoul, "you might have known her better. If I heard her say such a thing, I should, even in spite of her own words, believe in her innocence. Shame on you, Caraven, that I, a stranger to her, should have to take up her defence! Shame on you that you did not understand her letter! She had learned to love you, poor child! I thought she would. You drove her mad with her slighted, wounded love and her jealousy, and she followed you; that was what she meant when she owned that she was guilty. She meant guilty of loving you when you have studiously neglected her—guilty of jealousy when there was love. I understand her words, even if you do not."

"I am very sorry," said the earl, humbly; "doubly sorry, because, you know, Raoul, I was really beginning to love and care for her."

"Beginning!" cried Sir Raoul. "I hope that I shall keep my patience. Beginning to love her! You will have to answer hereafter for all these months of neglect and unkindness. To me your sin appears a terrible one. You had one of the noblest women in the world for your wife, and to gratify your foolish whims you have neglected her. Shame on you, Caraven—you are no man to treat such a wife in such a fashion!"

"What can I do?" asked the earl, humbly.

"Whether have you sent her?" was the stern inquiry.

"To her father's house," replied the earl.

"Then I will tell you what to do. Go as fast as steam can carry you, and ask her pardon. She is a noble woman, she may forgive; but," added the soldier, frankly, with a flush on his honest face, "I declare that if I were in her place I never would."

The earl took the advice offered him, and went straight off to town.

(To Be Continued.)

### BILLION AND TRILLION.

There are two systems of numeration in use at the present day, commonly called the English and the French systems. In the former the billion is a million of millions; a trillion a million of billions, and each denomination is a million times the one preceding. In the latter the billion is a thousand millions, and each denomination is a thousand times the preceding. Therefore, according to the English notation, a trillion is the product of a million involved to the third power, or the number represented by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation the number expressed by a unit with 12 ciphers attached. A billion according to the French method is the number represented by a unit with 9 ciphers, and according to the English method with 12 ciphers annexed.

### HEARS THROUGH ITS EARS.

One of the strangest arguments was

### Paid For It.

A kind-hearted Washington man paid a visit to New Orleans while shipping season on the river was at height, and as the loading or unloading of a big river boat is one of the most interesting things imaginable to watch, he went one day to the levee where a steamboat, one of the largest and was discharging its cargo. The vessel stood at the gangplank and directed the operations of the gro roustabouts. He was loud voice as a mate should be, and he belted and roared and swore and now then whacked some unusually stupid negro with a spar. One received so many blows that the Washington woman's sympathies aroused. When she could endure mate's brutality toward him no longer she walked over to where the mate stood and spoke to him. "Why do you allow that man to strike you and you as he does?" she asked. The mate looked at her in surprise and showed all his teeth in a grin. "Miss," said he, chuckling, "don't let him. He's paid for doin' that, and I've paid for doin' this."

### The Use of English.

Ruskin has said somewhere in "Fors Clavigera" that extreme brevity in pronunciation and the use of words is vulgarity. There can be no doubt of it. At any rate, to prefer a word to a plain one or common one to say what you have to say in called fine style rather than in a rural style is a sure sign of small taste and of no taste at all. If a speaker or a writer is up to his work, he trusts for his effects to his clearness of thought, strength of argument, for imagination and power to use the English language easily, directly and common sense correctness. Grammar and style are the three things which make the difference between good writing and bad. The grammar of the language must of course be adhered to, but adhered to not in the in which a servant obeys orders but in which simply as he is told, but as a man who knows in himself what he has to do.

### Care of Puppies.

Puppies after weaning will grow strong and healthy and will grow if fed only on fresh buttermilk corn bread, with soup instead of buttermilk twice a week, till they are five or six months old. Do not let them sweet milk. Keep the puppies where they can get plenty of exercise. Do not crowd them. Arrange their nests so that they can go in and out of their sleeping quarters. If fed in same vessels, some dogs get more their fair share of food and lose manners also. Fasten a number of chains where they eat at such times that no one can reach the other then feed in individual pans. Give the medicine and plenty of exercise and you will then have strong, healthy dogs. An hour's run every day in year in the fields and woods, weather permitting, is essential to good health.—Outing.

### Suffering Sours the Temper.

"In all my experience as a physician," said Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, nerve specialist, in a lecture, "I not so many more than a dozen men and women who have been improved, really by long continued suffering. A illness and illness which brings patient close to death often has a beneficial effect upon the disposition. We cannot agree with the assertion that we frequently hear made in the press that suffering is usually the meat of virtue. I have seen many cases of

ceded. "He was very foolish," remarked the earl. Even the fact that his confidential steward had attempted to destroy his own life seemed to him a matter of less moment than the fact that his wife loved him.

Dr. Randall looked uneasily at the unconscious face.

"May I speak on a private matter?" he said.

"Certainly," was the quick reply. "I have no secrets from my relative Sir Raoul."

"I cannot quite understand it," continued the doctor. "They sent for me, and when I reached the house I found that Blantyre had attempted to take his life. I will not tell you how — there is no need to add to a list of horrors. I found him dying, not dead; he is dying now. His only cry was for you, Lord Caraven; he wanted to see you."

"I do not in the least desire to see him," said the earl, quickly. "Frankly speaking, doctor, repentant sinners and deathbeds are not much in my line. I could do him no good."

"Perhaps not — yet he gave me no rest until I had promised to ask you to visit him — no rest at all. The strange part of the story has to come, Lord Caraven. It was not a poacher who fired the shot — it was himself. We have this time done the poachers an injustice."

The doctor was not prepared for the effect of his words. The earl sprang from his chair, rushed across the room, and seized him by the arm.

"Say that again," he cried. "John Blantyre fired that shot?"

"So he says," replied the doctor. "He gasped the story out to me in broken words. 'I always hated her,' 'hated her; and last night I shot her by the edge of the lake. I shot her through the heart, and I saw her fall, and —'"

"It is impossible!" cried the earl. "The man must have been delirious! He never saw Lady Hamilton in his life — how could he hate her?"

"That is the strangest part of the story," said the doctor. "He persists in saying that he shot Lady Caraven. I cannot understand the matter."

"I do," put in Sir Raoul, calmly. "Blantyre was dismissed at Lady Caraven's desire, and he swore to be revenged upon her. This is his revenge — he shot Lady Hamilton, believing her to be the countess."

"It is impossible!" repeated the earl. "They are so different. Lady Hamilton is fair, the countess dark — he could not mistake them."

Suddenly he remembered that it was in the semi-darkness of night that the occurrence had happened, and Lady Hamilton was wrapped in a silvery veil. Could he have mistaken them. The doctor shook his head.

"I do not understand — it is, as I have said, a riddle to me. I should certainly advise you, Lord Caraven, to see the man; that is the only way to clear up the mystery."

"There is no mystery," said Sir Raoul. "It is as I say; the man intended to murder Lady Caraven — by mistake he has shot Lady Hamilton. How he mistook them is, perhaps, a mystery, and that you can solve by going to see him. Go, Ulrich."

"Yes," responded Lord Caraven. "I will go — I will go with you, doctor, if you are ready. Raoul, it would be as well not to mention this."

"You may rely upon me," said his friend.

The doctor and the earl quitted the room together. The carriage was dazed, and they drove at once to Court Haven.

They were not long in finding Blantyre's house, and before long the earl stood by the death-bed of his late steward. The man's dying face

to you — Lady Hamilton, she had thrown Lady Caraven's scarf over her shoulders — hence the (for me) fortunate mistake."

"The look on the dying man's face was terrible to see; the fiendish disappointment, the bitter hatred."

"Then I have not killed her after all?" he cried.

"No; you have wounded an innocent lady, a stranger to you — that is all; my dear wife you have not injured."

"And I sent for you believing that she was dead, dreading lest an innocent man should suffer for my deed, longing also that you should know I had taken my revenge."

"I can only thank Heaven you have failed," said the earl.

John Blantyre calmed himself, the hatred, the bad passions in the dying face were terrible to see.

"Tell her," he cried, "I am sorry I did not kill her; tell her that she ruined me and that I hate her for it; tell her that I sent her my curse, and that after I had cursed her I never opened my lips again."

He fell back exhausted, and he kept his word. When that last scene was over, the earl, who had remained with him to the end, returned to Ravenmore. John Blantyre's crime and suicide had saddened him indescribably. He was not without plenty of remorse and reflection. He saw at once that this was the result of his own folly — his inattention to his duties. He had implicitly and blindly trusted this man simply because he was too idle to overlook him and his accounts. What was the result? He had grown reckless with long impunity, and, when his quick, intelligent wife discovered the amount of his speculation, she had dismissed him at once. For what had happened there was only himself to blame.

"How I wish that I could live my life over again," he thought; "I would act differently; but, as that is impossible, I must make the most I can of the time that remains."

He was more saddened and unhappy than he ever remembered to have been in his life before. He sought Sir Raoul's room.

"I am quite out of spirits, to-day," he said; "let me talk to you, Raoul. This dreadful death of Blantyre has been a shock to me that I shall never get over. I feel as though I am to blame for it, all through my negligence and want of looking after people."

"You have been to blame," agreed Sir Raoul; "I do not deny it. But your indulgence ought not to have made him a thief."

The earl sat down; he laid his head back with a tired, wearied expression.

"How my life has changed, Raoul!" he said. "I seem suddenly to have grown into a man, wiser, sadder, than I had ever thought to be. One thing above all others puzzles me — how could I have been so blind or so foolish as to misjudge her?"

"Misjudge whom?" asked Sir Raoul.

"Hilred. Oh! I forgot I did not tell you that! You believed, of course, that she had been sent for."

"Certainly I did!" replied Sir Raoul in amazement. "Was it not so?"

"No — that is the worst part of my trouble. There is no truth in it. I sent her away myself."

"You sent Hilred away!" echoed Sir Raoul, slowly. "What do you mean, Ulrich?"

"I told her that she must never enter my doors again. Now I find that it is all a mistake."

Sir Raoul tried to be patient, but it was very difficult.

"I do not in the least understand what you mean, Ulrich. Why did you send Hilred away, and what was a mistake?"

the one preceding. In the latter the million is a thousand millions, and each denomination is a thousand times the preceding. Therefore, according to the English notation, a trillion is the product of a million involved to the third power, or the number represented by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation the number expressed by a unit with 12 ciphers attached. A billion according to the French method is the number represented by a unit with 9 ciphers, and according to the English method with 12 ciphers annexed.

#### HEARS THROUGH ITS LEGS.

One of the strangest and most unexpected of uses to which one could imagine a leg being put is that of an organ of hearing. Yet such seems to be one, at least of the functions of the forelegs of the cricket. On the outer side of a tibia a small oval space may be seen, in which the strong armature, which covers the rest of the body is reduced to a thin and membranous condition, making thus a sort of window, or drumhead. Communicating with this, inside the leg, are the ends of a nerve, and it can hardly be doubted, therefore, that the whole apparatus constitutes an auditory organ.

Jinks — "To-day I pleased a pretty woman by telling her that a certain red-faced, snub-nosed, bald-headed mortal looked like her." Winks — "Get out!" "The red-faced, snub-nosed, bald-headed mortal was her first baby."

The Royal baron of beef cooked last Christmas at Windsor weighed 200 lb. It was cut from a Devon beast, bred and fed at Windsor, and took twelve hours to roast.

The Prince of Wales spends over \$500 every Christmas on presents of tobacco for sailors.

Over 150 different kinds of holly are known to horticulturists.

Christmas week has been an eventful one for British Royalties. Edward II. was deposed at Christmas, 1327. Edward IV. came to the throne at Christmas, 1460. Henry VI. was crowned in Paris at the same date in 1429. On Christmas Eve of 1647 the quarrel between Charles I. and his Parliament came to a head.

"I hear your engagement with Miss Boodle is off. How did it happen?" "In strict confidence, my friend, she got mad because I stole a kiss." "I don't see why that should provoke her — when you were engaged." "Well, you see, I stole this kiss from another girl."

"You allow no beer in the house?" "No; my wife and I never drink anything but wine and water." "In what proportion do you take it?" "I drink the wine, and my wife drinks the water."

Old Gent (proposing health of happy pair at the wedding breakfast) — "And as for the bridegroom, I can speak with still more confidence of him, for I was present at his christening. I was present at the banquet given in honor of his coming of age, I am present here to-day, and I trust I may be spared to be present at his funeral."

Mrs. Brown — "I'm so sorry you burnt your fingers, Johnny. How was it the cracker went off in your hand?" Little Johnny — "It was all dad's fault. He was coming up the street, and I was going to drop it out of the window on his head; but he walked so slow that the thing went off before he got underneath the window."

dogs. An hour's run every day in year in the fields and woods, weather permitting, is essential to good health. — **Outing.**

#### Suffering Sours the Temper.

"In all my experience as a physician," said Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, nerve specialist, in a lecture, "I have not seen more than a dozen men whose women have been improved solely by long continued suffering. A illness and illness which brings patient close to death often has a beneficial effect upon the disposition, but cannot agree with the assertion that we frequently hear made in the past that suffering is usually the means of refining. I have seen a few such cases in which this was so, but it is the rule by any means. The chronic invalid is almost invariably selfish, peevish, and it is a hard task to fit a nurse who can stand the strain of a service."

#### That That.

There is one word in the English language which can appear six times successively in a sentence and make rect English.

To illustrate: A boy wrote on blackboard, "The man that lies wrong."

The teacher objected to the word "that," so the word "who" was substituted. And yet it must be evident the reader, for all that, that that that that teacher objected to was rather all.

#### Had Its Good Points.

"That mediæval armor must have been very uncomfortable," said a visitor at the museum.

"Yes," answered the man in charge, "but there was one advantage about it. A man could always take down a suit of it in entire confidence that the moths hadn't got it."

#### Both Were Candid.

Doctor — "Your wife is in a very delicate state, and I should recommend to call in some specialist to consult the case."

Husband — "There, you see, doctor was right again. I told my wife a month ago she ought to get proper medical advice, but she always thought you must be offended."

#### Leisure Hours.

Dr. Johnson had scant sympathy with inconsistent and arrogant literary. "No man, sir, is obliged to us much as he can. A man should have part of his life to himself."

#### A Mean Retort.

Bertha — "I'm sorry you asked me to marry you. It pains me to refuse."

Will (cheerfully) — "Oh, don't worry. Perhaps you know best what I'm capable of."

The food value of a pound of vegetables is little more than half that of a pound of beef. Eggs and lean beef have same value in equal weight.

"I cannot understand, sir, why you permit your daughter to sue me in breach of promise. Remember that you were bitterly opposed to my engagement, because I wasn't good enough for her and would disgrace the family?" "Young man, it was sentiment; this is business."

A great riot occurred in London on Christmas Eve, 1762, because many people were refused admittance to Drury Lane Theatre.

Oh, that some bright, inventive Would patent, make and sell An onion with an onion taste — But with a violet smell



## Paid For It.

kind hearted Washington woman a visit to New Orleans while the plng season on the river was at its it, and as the loading or unloading big river boat is one of the most eating things imaginable to watch went one day to the levee where a nboat, one of the largest afloat, discharging its cargo. The mate ie vessel stood at the gangplank directed the operations of the ne-roustabouts. He was loud voiced, mate should be, and he bellowed roared and swore and now and whacked some unusually slow or d negro with a spar. One negro ved so many blows that the Wash- woman's sympathies were sed. When she could endure the 's brutality toward him no longer, walked over to where the negro l and spoke to him. "Why do you r that man to strike you and curse as he does?" she asked. The negro ed at her in surprise and then ed all his teeth in a grin. "Law, " said he, chuckling, "I don't mind He's paid for doin' that, same as paid for doin' this."

## The Use of English.

skin has said somewhere in the s Clavigera" that extreme nicety 'unciation and the use of words ilarity. There can be no doubt . At any rate, to prefer a fine to a plain one or common one and y what you have to say in a so d fluo style rather than in a nat- style is a sure sign of small cul- and of no taste at all. If a speak- a writer is up to his work, he will for his effects to his clearness of cht, strength of argument, force of ination and power to use the Eng-angeage easily, directly and with non sense correctness. Grammar, n and style are the three things h make the difference between writing and bad. The grammar e language must of course be ad- to, but adhered to not in the way hich a servant obeys orders by do- mply as he is told, but as a man knows in himself what he has to

## Care of Puppies.

puppies after weaning will keep g and healthy and will grow fast d only on fresh buttermilk and bread, with soup instead of the milk twice a week, till they are or six months old. Do not feed sweet milk. Keep the puppies e they can get plenty of exercise. ot crowd them. Arrange their ken- so that they can go in and out of sleeping quarters. If fed in the vessels, some dogs get more than fair share of food and lose their ers also. Fasten a number of is where they eat at such dis- that no one can reach the other; feed in individual pans. Give lit- medicine and plenty of exercise, you will then have strong, healthy . An hour's run every day in the in the fields and woods, weather liting, is essential to good health. ting.

## Offering Sours the Temper.

all my experience as a phys- " said Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the specialist, in a lecture, "I have seen more than a dozen men or ch who have been flapped over y long continued suffering. Acute- s and illness which brings the nt close to death often has a bene- effect upon the disposition, but I t agree with the assertion which e frequently hear made in the pulp- suffering is usually the means of

## MIXED THE LETTERS.

### Serious Result of a Fool Man Trying to Be Facetious.

A well known citizen of Clay Center had been invited to an evening party. He wanted to go, but his wife declared that she had no gown suitable for the occasion and asked him to send "regrets" to their hostess. The man went down to his office and penned this facetious note of declination:

"We regret that your kind invitation must be declined for all the conventional reasons, but the real reason is that half the family has nothing to wear. My wife's latest dress is over three weeks old, and her hat is twelve hours out of date. You will appreciate the hopelessness of the occasion and excuse us."

He thought this pretty good, and he determined to write a note to his wife also explaining that he would not be at home for an early dinner, as she had asked him. He said in this note:

"I have turned down your invitation because I am going out to another evening party where the guests are not expected to wear anything of importance. Sorry I won't be there to kiss you good night."

And then the fool man carelessly sent his wife's note to the hostess and the hostess' note to his wife.

### "Mercuriale Swords."

When was it usual to insert fanning mercury in the backs of swords?

This was a comparatively common practice among the Italian, French and Spanish swordmakers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but it was more of a fancy than anything else, for it never came into general use. It was not, of course, used for rapiers or the lighter kind of swords, but for the heavier cutting swords.

The method was to cast the blade rather broader at the back than usual, with a hollow running down it. This was half filled with quicksilver and sealed up. The idea was that when a blow was struck with such a sword the quicksilver would fly to the point and so increase the weight of the blow. This theoretical advantage, however, did not at all counterbalance the general clumsiness of the weapon and its unhandiness in guarding, and so the mercuriale swords, as they were called, from which their ingenious inventor hoped so much, were rather military curiosities than practical successes.—London Answers.

### Something to Be Thankful For.

A Scotchman who has a keen appreciation of the strong characteristics of his countrymen delights in the story of a druggist known both for his thrift and his philosophy.

Once he was aroused from a deep sleep by the ringing of his night bell. He went down to his little shop and sold a dose of rather nauseous medicine to a distressed customer.

"What profit do you make out o' that?" grumbled his wife.

"A ha'penny," was the cheerful answer.

"And for that bit o' money you'll lie awake maybe an hour," she said impatiently.

"Never grumble over that, woman," was his placid answer. "The dose will keep him awake all night. We must thank heaven we ha' the profit and none o' the pain o' this transaction."

### A Primitive Clock.

A naturalist, while visiting Great Sangir, one of those islands of the Indian ocean known as the Celebes, or Spice Islands, found a curious time recorder lodged at the house of a native

## Best and Worst.

"Is this the best worst you can send me?" asked the lady who walked into the meat store with a package of that edible in her hand.

"Madam," answered the meat man, "it is the best worst we have."

"Well, it is the worst worst I ever saw."

"I am sorry to hear that. The best I can do is to try and send you some better worst from today's lot; but, as I said, that is the best worst we have at present. I am sure, however, that the worst we are now making will not be any worse than this, and it ought to be better. I assure you that as soon as I get the worst you shall have the best of it. We never gave any one the worst of it so long as we have been in the worst business, and you may be sure that when we give you your worst it will be the best, for our worst worst is better worst than the best worst of our competitors."

But the lady, whose eyes had taken on a stare of glassiness, was seen to throw up her hands and flee from the place, for she was afraid the worst was yet to come.

### The Paris Mousetrap.

Paris has been described as a gigantic mousetrap with three doors labeled, respectively, hotel, cafe and restaurant. The city has about 10,000 hotels. There are restaurants in every block, and you can find cafes at almost every step. At almost any restaurant you are sure of good cooking. You can eat well anywhere and at any price. There are scores of places where the meals cost as high as in the better restaurants of New York and hundreds where you can get a very fair dinner for 50 cents, or, if you would have wine, for 10 cents additional. There is one stock company which does an enormous business in supplying cheap and good food for Parisians. It was founded by a butcher who has his shops still in different parts of the city. This company has 100 or more restaurants where you can always be sure of good service and good food. You pay for what you eat and pay for everything, but the prices are low.

### Napoleon's Temper.

A story is told of a sudden rage into which Napoleon I. fell one day as he was at dinner. He had scarce partaken of a mouthful when apparently some inopportune thought or recollection stung his brain to madness, and, reeling from the table without rising from his chair—his small stature permitted that—he uplifted his foot—dash went the table, crash went the dinner, and the emperor sprang up, intending to pace the room. Quick as a flash his waiter scratched a few magic symbols on a bit of paper, and the emperor's check had grown more than double. Napoleon appreciated the delicacy of his attendant and said, "Thank you, my dear Dunand," with one of his inimitable smiles. The hurricane had blown over.

### A Curious Old Vessel.

A British army officer discovered among some old manuscripts a drawing of a man-of-war which was built in 1600 for the Japanese government. The vessel was of immense size, was covered with sheets of iron and copper and was provided with two rudders.

Furthermore the manuscript in which the drawing was wrapped says that "it contained a very ingenious apparatus, which was set in motion by two dozen men, equipped with iron oars."

The vessel resembled a turtle in shape and was armed with ten large cannon.

## ZOLA'S EARLY TRIALS.

### Times When the Budding Author Was Plunged in Misery.

Young Zola had kicked his heels for several years in ministerial anterooms, but all to no effect. Gambetta, to prevent Zola perishing of want, gave him the subprefecture of Castle Sarrasin. But for want of money he had to stop on the way, and for so long a time that M. de Freycinet slipped into the place. Zola during the period dealt with in "La Debauche" was in the south of France. How he then lived I cannot imagine. After things settled down in Paris in 1871 he had fallen into the blackest misery, and with a beautiful young wife. Her mother was no longer able to share her domicile and board, such as they were, with them.

Zola sometimes had to take the wool out of the mattress of his bed and sell it. He escaped from death by famine owing to a letter of introduction from a doctor who attended his mother to Hachette, the great publisher. The latter employed him at a salary of 60 francs a month to tie up books in "parcels and address them. But he rather liked Zola and, divining in him first rate stuff, engaged him to write for the papers those puffs known as reclaims for books the firm had brought out. Noticing his punctuality and his reserve with other young men, Hachette promoted Zola still higher by making him his private secretary. He was then an uncouth, shy, ill dressed, mannerless, squat little fellow, but he evidently had a tidy wife, who paid great attention to the furnishing up of his clothes and to his shirts.—London Truth.

### Ruin in Crossed Legs.

"Uncross your legs," said a doctor. "Oh, no!" said his son. "What's the use of being so polite all the time?"

"My boy," the father answered, "it is not on account of a mere rule of etiquette that I tell you to uncross your legs, but it is because leg crossing is an injurious thing, a thing as baleful to the health as kissing or as microbes."

"When you cross your legs, you fit the knee cap of the upper limb into the cavity under the knee of the lower one. In the cavity that you thus compress there are the two important exterior and interior popliteal nerves and a number of glands and blood vessels. Compression does not act well on these organs. It benumbs them and weakens and emaciates them. You feel the injury in a numbness of the whole leg. The leg goes to sleep."

"Keep on with the habit, and your legs weaken. They become thin; they lose their shapeliness. It is only such men and women and children as never cross their legs who have strong and supple and beautiful limbs."

### His Portrait.

One of the members of a certain suburban photographic society recently delivered a lecture, illustrated by lantern views.

Another member, thinking to have a joke at the expense of the lecturer, slipped in among the slides a lantern portrait of himself.

The joke would come in, of course, by the portrait appearing on the screen immediately after the lecturer had announced the appearing of something quite different.

Fate and chance were unkindly against the humorist, for when his portrait was presented the lecturer, without knowing what was on the screen, gravely read from his list:

"The next slide, ladies and gentlemen, is the picture of a refractory donkey."

in the fields and woods, weather permitting, is essential to good health. During.

**Suffering Sours the Temper.**  
"In all my experience as a physician," said Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the eye specialist, in a lecture, "I have seen more than a dozen men or women who have been improved morally by long continued suffering. Acute illness and illness which brings the patient close to death often has a beneficial effect upon the disposition, but I must agree with the assertion which I frequently hear made in the pulpit that suffering is usually the means of doing. I have seen a few isolated cases in which this was so, but it is not a rule by any means. The chronic invalid is almost invariably selfish and vicious, and it is a hard task to find a case who can stand the strain of such service."

**That That.**  
There is one word in the English language which can appear six times consecutively in a sentence and make correct English.  
To illustrate: A boy wrote on the blackboard, "The man that lies does so." The teacher objected to the word "that," so the word "who" was substituted. And yet it must be evident to a reader, for all that, that that "that" at that teacher objected to was right or all.

**Had Its Good Points.**  
"That medieval armor must have been very uncomfortable," said a visitor at the museum.  
Yes," answered the man with armed clothes, "but there was one satisfaction about it. A man could always take down a suit of it in entire confidence that the moths hadn't got into it."

**Both Were Candid.**  
Doctor—Your wife is in a very critical state, and I should recommend you call in some specialist to consult on the case.  
Husband—There, you see, doctor, I'm right again. I told my wife long ago she ought to get proper medical advice, but she always thought you might offend.

**Leisure Hours.**  
Dr. Johnson had scant sympathy for inconsistent and arrogant industry. "No man, sir, is obliged to do much as he can. A man should be part of his life to himself."

**A Mean Retort.**  
Bertha—I'm sorry you asked me to marry you. It pains me to refuse.  
Vill (cheerfully)—Oh, don't worry! Perhaps you know best what I'm saying.

The food value of a pound of veal is less than half that of a pound of beef. Eggs and lean beef have the same value in equal weight.

I cannot understand, sir, why you permit your daughter to sue me for breach of promise. Remember that I was bitterly opposed to her engagement, because I wasn't good enough for her and would disgrace the family?" "Young man, that's sentiment; this is business."

A great riot occurred in London on Christmas Eve, 1762, because many people were refused admittance Drury Lane Theatre.

That some bright, inventive man would patent, make and sell onion with an onion taste—but with a violet smell!

"I've grumbled his way." "A ha'penny," was the cheerful answer.  
"And for that bit o' money you'll lie awake maybe an hour," she said impatiently.  
"Never grumble o'er that, woman," was his placid answer. "The dose will keep him awake all night. We must thank heaven we ha' the profit and none o' the pain o' this transaction."

**A Primitive Clock.**  
A naturalist, while visiting Great Sangir, one of those islands of the Indian ocean known as the Celebes, or Spice Islands, found a curious time recorder lodged at the house of a rajah. Two bottles were firmly lashed together and fixed in a wooden frame. A quantity of black sand ran from one bottle into the other in just half an hour, and when the upper bottle was empty the frame was reversed. Twelve short sticks, marked with notches from one to twelve, were hung upon a string. A hook was placed between the stick bearing the number of notches corresponding to the hour last struck and the one to be struck next. The sentry announced the time by striking the hours on a large gong.

**Conspiracy.**  
"Squibb, you are still reporting for the Daily Bread, aren't you?"  
"Yes."  
"Say, I am going to spend the evening with the daughter of old Professor Noet, and he doesn't like me a bit. I want you to help me through."  
"Me? What can I do to help you?"  
"Call on him in his study about 8 o'clock and ask him this question: 'Professor, to what do you attribute the decay of Darwinism?'"  
"What good will that do?"  
"He'll spend the whole evening arguing to prove that Darwinism isn't decaying."

**Johnny's Awful Predicament.**  
Johnny—I wish my folks would agree upon one thing and not keep me all the time in a worry.  
Tommy—What have they been doing now?  
Johnny—Mother won't let me stand on my head, and dad is all the time fussing because I wear my shoes out so fast.

**Grammatical.**  
Mr. Kallow—Er—beg pardon, Miss Snappe, but can I smoke?  
Miss Snappe—I'm sure I don't know, but if you've never tried before please don't begin here.

**Both Sides.**  
Doctor's Little Girl—Your papa owes my papa money.  
Lawyer's Little Girl—That's nothing. Papa said he was glad to get off with his life.

Some men start wrong and are late at every station all through life.—*Atlantic Globe.*

"What did that lady have the screen across one part of the room for, ma?" asked little Harry, who had been making a call with his mother. "I suppose she had something there she didn't want seen," replied the mother. "And was that the reason, ma, that when you thought she wasn't looking you peeped behind it?"

At a collection made at a charity fair a lady offered the plate to a rich man who was well known for stinginess. "I have nothing," was the curt reply. "Then take something, sir," said the lady; "you know I am begging for the poor."

**A Curious Old Vessel.**  
A British army officer discovered among some old manuscripts a drawing of a man-of-war which was built in 1600 for the Japanese government. The vessel was of immense size, was covered with sheets of iron and copper and was provided with two rudders.  
Furthermore the manuscript in which the drawing was wrapped says that "it contained a very ingenious apparatus, which was set in motion by two dozen men, equipped with iron oars."  
The vessel resembled a turtle in shape and was armed with ten large cannons.  
The drawing is very exact, and experts say there is no doubt as to its authenticity.

**A Deed of Darkness.**  
He sits alone in a darkened room, alone in the fading light. Why are his brow so heavy with gloom and his cheeks so deadly white? But though his heart is faint with care, his courage never flinches. His eyes are fixed in a glassy stare. What is it his firm hand clinches? "A little courage," he murmurs. "Yes, a little, and all is won." A choking gurgle, more or less, a gasp and the deed is done! Without a shudder or eyelid wink—Ah! It makes the heart recoil that he so quietly, calmly drank a dose of castor oil.—*London Tit-Bits.*

**Plant Roots.**  
It is from the rootlets or small fibers of a tree or plant that its subsistence is obtained, and in the performance of its duty nature has given these delicate, tender parts wonderful strength and persistence when exerted within rules. In their search for food supply they will sometimes even penetrate soft rock to reach favored spots.

**Short on Comfort.**  
"It must be a great comfort to you to own such splendid furniture."  
"Comfort! Say, there isn't but one comfortable chair in the whole lot, and my wife invariably wants to sit in that."

**A Sensitive Patient.**  
Dr. Emdee—Feet go to sleep. That shows your circulation is bad.  
Editor—That's all you quacks know. I suppose if my corns ached that would show that advertising patronage was falling off.

**Aquiesced.**  
"I'm innocent, and I can prove it if you will give me time," whined the old offender.  
"Three years," said the judge.

When those we like play it, it is a violin, but when those we dislike begin to finger it it is a fiddle.

Zola's "La Debacle" appeared simultaneously in nine languages.

Henley — "Smith and Jones each called the other a liar. Have they given each other satisfaction yet?" Digby — "Yes." Henley — "With fists or pistols?" Digby — "No; they left it to a committee of two of Jones's friends and two of Smith's to say who was the liar, and the committee was evenly divided."

English clergymen were prohibited from marrying for rather more than four centuries, beginning from the reign of Ethelred.

The coldest weather ever known in London during Christmas week was in 1765.

views.  
Another member, thinking to have a joke at the expense of the lecturer, slipped in among the slides a lantern portrait of himself.  
The joke would come in, of course, by the portrait appearing on the screen immediately after the lecturer had announced the appearing of something quite different.  
Fate and chance were unkindly against the humorist, for when his portrait was presented the lecturer, without knowing what was on the screen, gravely read from his list:  
"The next slide, ladies and gentlemen, is the picture of a refractory donkey!"

**Minnesota's Nicknames.**  
Minnesota has been designated as the "North Star State," of which expression two or three explanations have been given—one on account of its geographical position, another that the north star appears in its coat of arms. It has also been called the "Lake State," from the number of small lakes within its limits, and the "Gopher State," because the early settlers found these animals in such abundance that they proved a serious nuisance. Even a careful rider passing over a plain where gophers abounded was in danger of being thrown by his horse accidentally stepping into a gopher hole.

**His Exact Age.**  
Asked his age in a court of justice, a Georgia dandy replied:  
"Well, suh, I ez ole ez de big white oak tree on Mars Tom's plantation."  
"And how old may that be?" inquired a lawyer.  
"Well, suh, ef I makes no mistakes, de white oak tree is de same age ez de mill dam, en de mill dam ain't a day older dan de red barn, what come nigh ter bein' burned up w'en de stars felled!"

**Speeding the Parting.**  
Mamma—I was surprised and shocked by the coldness with which you greeted Miss Boersum when she called.  
Ethel—Yes, mamma, but I made up for it later.  
Mamma—Did you?  
Ethel—Yes, indeed. You should have seen how cordially I bade her "good-by."

**Transmigration.**  
"So dey convicted dat feller dat was swinging a high society bluff so as to lift jewelry," said Plodding Pete.  
"Yes," answered Meandering Mike. "He's got his prison clothes on now. Dey've changed him from a social lion into a zebra."

**The Higher Allegiance to Hymen.**  
A St. Louis man disregarded a summons to serve on a jury because his marriage to a St. Louis woman had been set for the same hour. He thought he knew which court order to obey.

Mr. Younghusband (reading from paper) — "Married—Blanche de Smythe to Walter Wellington Beere. What old memories that name awakens!" Mrs. Y. (blushing) — "I never imagined you knew of my engagement to Walter." Mr. Y. (chillingly) — "I was alluding to Blanche."

"Look here," said the reforming husband, "we must have things arranged in this house so that we shall know just where everything is kept." "With all my heart," sweetly answered his wife, "and let us begin with your late hours, my love. I should dearly like to know where they are kept." He let things run on as usual.



## Annual Discount Sale.

During January we have made good wholesome discounts of 10, 15, and 20 per cent on many lines of

### MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING Hats and Caps.

Everything marked in plain figures and one price to all.

Special sale table of 50 Men's Suits regular price \$5, \$6, and \$7.

Sale Price \$3.75.

**J. L. BOYES,**  
Men's and Boys' Hat and Cap store

## MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat grinding there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

**J. R. DAFOE,**  
AT THE BIG MILL.

380

### J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

#### OYSTERS.

You can always depend on getting the best Oysters here. Our Oysters are always fresh and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

#### —HOT SODAS—

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is here—we are always prepared. Come in and try some of our

- Hot Beef Tea.
- " Lemonade.
- " Coffee.
- " Chocolate.
- " Raspberry Vinegar.
- " Tomato Bullion.

## Hockey Boots.

### Prices Cut IN HOCKEY BOOTS

Ask to see Them.

## RUBBERS CUT PRICES.

Men's Storm for - 50c.  
Ladies' Rubbers, 30c., 35c.  
Misses' Rubbers, - 30c.  
Children's Rubbers, 25c.  
Men's Heavy Rubbers, \$1.  
Men's Felt Sox, - 40c.

**THE J. J. HAINES, Shoe Houses.**  
NAPANEE, BELLEVILLE, TRENTON.

## PANTS!

Extra Heavy, All-Wool,  
Made to Wear,

**\$1.75 Cents**

PER PAIR.

DON'T PUT IT OFF,

BUY NOW!

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

#### Cutlery and Bells.

Nothing gladdens a boy's heart more than a new jack knife. We have some beauties. **BOYLE & SON.**

#### Calendars for 1903.

If those of our correspondents who have not received a calendar recently from us will please send us word, a pictorial sample will be mailed to them at once.

#### Found, a Valise.

In Napanee, on Wednesday last. Owner can have same on application at the office of this paper.

#### Lost.

On Saturday last between Close's Corner and Gilbert's Corner, North Fredericksburgh, a large grey robe. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at the office of this paper.

#### Skates and Bells

Large assortment entirely new lines. Hear those bells tuned to Octave. Gold and Silver plated String Bells for body and back. **BOYLE & SON.**

#### HOCKEY.

Two very exciting games of hockey were played at the rink on Tuesday evening. Although the games were not as fast as the league games, nevertheless at times some very fast playing was in order and the individual rushes made by some of the forwards brought forth much applause from the 200 spectators who were in attendance. The first game was between teams from the Robinson Co. and The Gibbard Furniture Co., and resulted in the Gibbard team redeeming their reputation by defeating their opponents by a score of 6-1. To say that the winners were jubilant over their victory would be drawing it very mild. They strutted around the ice with their chest swelled out, and a look in their face which plainly indicated that they intended decorating the office of the Gibbard Furniture Co with the beautiful trophy, which will be awarded the winners at the terminus of the present series.

The second game was between the Barbers and Bakers and resulted in a victory for the Barbers by a score of 6-3. This was the first appearance of the Barbers and judging from their first game they have some intention of being in the finish when the finals are played off. They were attired in a very neat uniform composed of red toque, red sweater, with a razor and shaving mug worked on the breast, red stockings and white pants. At the end of the first half the score stood 3-0 in favor the Barbers, but in the second half the Bakers gave their opponents a better argument, the score being 3-3. The two defeated teams need not be ashamed of their defeat for they kept their opponents busy and gave them a good game. With the Robinson team they seemed to lose their name after the first couple of goals were scored. A little more practice is all they need, and before the series is ended they will undoubtedly give a good account of themselves. With the Barbers it was different. After 3 goals were scored against them they seemed to realize that they had to get a nuzzle on, and as the second half will show they certainly did, breaking even in the score. None of the teams yet have a cinch on the trophy and the defeated teams may yet have something to say as to who the winners will be.

The following is the standing of the clubs

STANDING OF THE LEAGUE.			
	Played	Won	Lost
Barbers	1	1	0
Clerks	1	1	0
Gibbards	2	1	1
Robinsons	2	1	1
Bakers	2	0	2

—0—

#### TRADER'S LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Bakers vs. Robinson—Clerks vs. Gibbard on January 1st.

Gibbard vs. Robinson—Bakers vs. Barbers on January 6th.

Barbers vs. Robinson—Clerks vs. Bakers on January 13th.

Clerks vs. Barbers—Gibbard vs. Bakers on January 23rd.

Barbers vs. Bakers—Clerks vs. Robinson on January 27th.

Robinson vs. Barbers—Gibbard vs. Clerks on February 5th.

Bakers vs. Clerks—Robinson vs. Gibbard on February 13th.

Robinson vs. Bakers—Gibbard vs. Barbers on February 19th.

Bakers vs. Gibbard—Barbers vs. Clerks on February 24th.

Barbers vs. Gibbard—Robinson vs. Clerks on March 3rd.

—0—

#### QUINTE LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Napanee vs. Picton, at Picton, January 13th.

Napanee vs. Deseronto, at Deseronto, January 16th.

Picton vs. Deseronto, at Deseronto, January 21st.

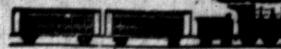
Frontenac vs. Picton, at Picton January 27th.

Deseronto vs. Napanee, at Napanee, January 30th.

Picton vs. Napanee, at Napanee, February 5th.

Frontenac vs. Deseronto, at Deseronto, February 13th.

Picton vs. Frontenac, at Kingston,



#### Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West.	12.05 a.m.	Going East.	12.17 p.m.
"	3.55 a.m.	"	12.17 p.m.
"	10.29 a.m.	"	12.55 p.m.
"	1.15 p.m.	"	12.55 p.m.
"	4.59 p.m.	"	9.00 p.m.

(Daily except Monday. Daily, All trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. J. Boyle at the station.

#### Cook Wanted.

Apply to.—MRS. WILKISON.

#### For 25c.

At Wallace's Drug Store you can get two ounce box of Bland's Iron Tonic

#### East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

#### Oyster Season.

Oysters, the best you can buy. Oysters always fresh, cooked or raw. Oysters you can eat with pleasure. **RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT**

#### Lamps, Lamps.

New lamps coming in all the time. They are selling like wild fire. Call and inspect before they are all sold. **BOYLE & SON**

#### We Don't Keep

our candies, we sell them and get new ones every few days. Garong's chocolate are always good. **RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT**

#### CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences. Everything new and up-to-date. Experienced workmen. Give me a call. **F. S. SCOTT, Prop.**

#### Carpet Sweepers.

Buy a carpet sweeper for your friend. Bissell celebrated sweepers best. Sold only by us. **BOYLE & SON**

#### NAPANEE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the Occident Chamber, Napanee, on Wednesday the Fourteenth day of January 1903, at 7.30 p.m. o'clock.

**J. E. HERRING,**

Secretary-Treasurer

Napanee, 31st Dec., 1903.

Hear the Napanee Minstrel Company at the Brisco Opera House, Monday 12th.

#### Installation of Officers.

Bro. T. Naylor, D. D. G. M., has installed the officers of Argyle Lodge at their rooms on Thursday evening following are the officers:

- J. P. G.—J. E. Robinson.
- N. G.—Jas. H. Douglas.
- V. G.—Geo. Dupree.
- Rec.-Secretary—F. H. Carson.
- Fin.-Sec.—Stiles Hawley.
- Treasurer—Alf. Wagar.
- R. S. N. G.—A. Cronk.
- L. S. N. G.—H. E. Fralick.
- Warden—Mark Graham.
- Con.—W. J. Jewell.
- R. S. S.—R. Vanalstine.
- L. S. S.—R. B. Shipman.
- I. G.—F. Edgar.
- O. G.—Jethro Card.
- R. S. V. G.—Jean Richardson.
- L. S. V. G.—W. Loucks.
- Chap.—E. A. Wagar.

The following officers will be installed at Napanee Lodge Tuesday evening next. **J. P. G.—F. J. Vanalstine.**

Our Oysters are always fresh and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

### —HOT SODAS—

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is here—we are always prepared. Come in and try some of our

- Hot Beef Tea.
- " Lemonade.
- " Coffee.
- " Chocolate.
- " Raspberry Vinegar.
- " Tomato Bullion.

**J. GARRATT & SON,**  
Bakers and Confectioners.

## The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY DEC. 26, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for advertisement, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

### CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
149 Roblin, Ont.

### JOHN POLLARD.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Express Office, Napanee  
Strictly Private and Confidential.

### JOHN ALLEN.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Commissioner in H. C. J.  
Conveyancer, etc.  
144 MARLBANK.

### Rubber.

Wallace's Drug Store has the sole agency for the famous "Queen Quality" Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes. Every one guaranteed.

### The Best Yet.

The University of Toronto Harmonic Club will give a concert in the Napanee Opera House, on Thursday, January 22nd, 1903, under the auspices of the University of Toronto Alumni Association.

### Fitzpatrick's Meat Market.

You are always sure of getting the choicest things in meats of all kinds here. We have secured the services of a first-class cutter and are now prepared to do the meat business of Napanee. Give us a call. We also carry the choicest and best stock of groceries in town. We make our own sausage and make them fresh every day. If you try them once you will go no where else when you want sausages.  
J. H. FITZPATRICK.

**WANTED!**  
**A Good Representative**  
**To sell Fruit Trees.**

Ornamental Trees, etc., in Napanee and near by districts. Terms liberal, on salary or commission basis. We have under cultivation over 600 acres and have the best and most complete list of nursery stock in Canada to-day. Our stock is guaranteed free from disease, to be delivered in good condition, true to name, or purchase money refunded. Our representative will have exclusive territory. Apply now.

**PELHAM NURSERY CO.,**

9-8-m

Toronto, Ont.

### Found, a Vaise.

In Napanee, on Wednesday last. Owner can have same on application at the office of this paper.

### Lost.

On Saturday last between Close's Corner and Gilbert's Corner, North Fredericksburgh, a large grey robe. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at the office of this paper.

### Skates and Bells

Large assortment entirely new lines. Hear those bells tuned to Octave. Gold and Silver plated String Bells for body and back.  
BOYLE & SON.

### Union Cheese Factory

The annual meeting of the patrons of this factory will take place on Wednesday, January 14th, at the factory, at one o'clock, for the election of officers and general business.

4a G. W. Shepherd, Proprietor.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

### Card of Thanks.

The Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe Rector of Camden East Yarker and Newburgh begs to thank the different congregations in his Parish for the liberal Christmas offering on Christmas Day of \$48.00. Also Mr. and Miss Saunders and Mr. Robert Jones for the present of two splendid turkeys. These presents with a load of hay from Mr. John Robinson and 60 bushels of oats from his parishioners makes him realize that he has already many kind hearted and good friends in his new Parish.

## A. WILLIS,

at The Plaza  
Barber Shop  
and  
Cigar Store,

Solicits your  
Patronage.

### Wedding at Moscow.

One of the interesting events of the season was the marriage of Edith Laura Mabel, eldest daughter of W. H. Cadman, Gosport, to Capt. William Bloomfield, of Kingston, for many years so favorably known on the Bay of Quinte route. As the clock struck twelve the bride, Miss Bertie Roblin, Adolphustown, entered the drawing room, followed by the bride and her father, where the groom and his best man, D. N. McIntyre, Napanee, were waiting. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Farnsworth, in the presence of about thirty relatives and intimate friends. The bride looked charming under a picture hat, gowned in blue snowflake berette cloth, with cream medallion lace, applied in pink. The bridesmaid was dressed in brown snowflake berette cloth with trimmings to match and picture hat. After a sumptuous repast the bridal party left for Napanee en route to Hamilton and points of interest in the west, carrying with them the best wishes of a host of friends. Upon a table in the hall was arranged a scene seldom witnessed. The collection of beautiful and costly presents bore unmistakable evidence of the high esteem in which the bride was held.—Whig.

We have not advanced the price of our tobaccos. Amber smoking tobacco, Bobs, Currency and Fair Play chewing tobaccos are the same size and price to the consumer as formerly. We have also extended the time for the redemption of snowshoe tags to January 1st, 1904.  
42b THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO. Limited.

### QUINTE LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Napanee vs. Picton, at Picton, January 13th.  
Napanee vs. Deseronto, at Deseronto, January 16th.  
Picton vs. Deseronto, at Deseronto, January 21st.  
Frontenac vs. Picton, at Picton January 27th.  
Deseronto vs. Napanee, at Napanee, January 30th.  
Picton vs. Napanee, at Napanee, February 5th.  
Frontenac vs. Deseronto, at Deseronto, February 13th.  
Picton vs. Frontenac, at Kingston, February 17th.  
Deseronto vs. Frontenac, at Kingston, February 19th.  
Frontenac vs. Napanee, at Napanee, February 20th.  
Deseronto vs. Picton, at Picton, February 23rd.  
Napanee vs. Frontenac, at Kingston, February 27th.

The Napanee Minstrels are composed of 25 young men of this town. Patronize them Monday, Jan. 12th.

### For Horses.

Use Milling's Compound Iron Powders. A great Blood Purifier. Prepared at

### The Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

Grinding every day at Close's Mills.  
JAS. A. CLOSE

The Referendum returns are not all in yet, and the indications are that they will total up very close to the required number. The latest returns for prohibition are a trifle over 200,000, with three places yet to hear from.

Mr. W. G. Wilson, County Clerk, returning officer, will announce the official returns in the election for County Commissioners at the Council chamber in the Court House on Monday, 12th January, at 1 p.m.

A. S. Kemmerly will sell 23 to 30 lbs. sugar for \$1; flour \$1.95 and \$2.00 per 100. Keewatin flour beats the world. Bran and shorts lower again; raisins 5 cents; six lbs rice or tapioca 25 cents; white honey 10 cents per section; Ozone 45 and 85 cents per bottle; starch 5 cents. Tilson's oats in stock. Buy you white fish and Herring now.

Patronize local talent by attending the Napanee Minstrels at the Brisco Opera House, Monday Jan. 12th. Plan now open at J. J. Perry's drug store.

Guelph Ont. Jan. 5.—A rather peculiar death occurred near here yesterday morning. Fred Noble took a dish of oysters in one of the hotels on Christmas eve. He swallowed a portion of a shell. After he went home he became sick and a physician was called in, but the piece of shell was not dislodged. On Tuesday he went to work and on New Year's Day had his dinner and supper with his brother-in-law, the first meals since he swallowed the shell. Early next morning he commenced spitting blood, hemorrhages followed and the third one resulted in his death.

Before buying your Xmas gifts visit the John Street Fancy Goods store for dolls, toys, cushion tops, cards, pin cushions, etc.  
Miss M. J. Ross.

Pretoria, Jan. 6.—All doubts as to whether the Boers would participate in the entertainments given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were dissipated by the appearance of General's Botha, De La Rey, Cronje and Smuts at the garden party given by the Governor yesterday. The attendance of the town Boers, however, was not large. Mrs. Chamberlain is tactfully aiding the Colonial Secretary in this pacificatory mission. When General Cronje was introduced she at first did not catch his name but immediately after she heard it was General Cronje Mrs. Chamberlain sent for him and engaged in a lengthy conversation with the noted General.

### For Chapped Hands.

Use May Cream for chapped hands or any roughness of the skin. Prepared at

### The Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

V. G.—Geo. Dupree.  
Rec.—Secretary—F. H. Carson.  
Fin.—Sec.—Stiles Hawley.  
Treasurer—All. Wagar.  
R. S. N. G.—A. Cronk.  
L. S. N. G.—H. E. Fralick.  
Warden—Mark Graham.  
Con.—W. J. Jewell.  
R. S. S.—R. Vanaalstine.  
L. S. S.—R. B. Shipman.  
I. G.—F. Edgar.  
O. G.—Jethro Card.  
H. S. V. G.—Jean Richardson.  
L. S. V. G.—W. Loucks.  
Chap.—E. A. Wagar.

The following officers will be installed Napanee Lodge Tuesday evening next

J. P. G.—F. J. Vanaalstine.  
N. G.—Stacey Vanaalstine.  
V. G.—Charles Frizzell.  
Rec.—Sec'y—F. H. Stevens.  
Fin.—Sec'y—E. McLoughlin.  
Treasurer—G. B. Joy.  
R. S. N. G.—A. Stacey.  
L. S. N. G.—R. B. Ham.  
Warden—W. H. Boyle.  
Con.—R. J. Dickinson.  
R. S. S.—W. B. Grieve.  
L. S. S.—A. Gerow.  
I. G.—S. Dryden.  
O. G.—W. Maybee.  
R. S. V. G.—E. J. Pollard.  
L. S. V. G.—T. McCallum.  
Chap.—Jas. Garratt.

The first part of the Napanee Mi is worth the price of admission. Special costumes and stage effects. Opera House, Monday, Jan. 12th.

### Boys.

No Boys employed as clerks in Wa Drug Store. Do you trade there?

### Bells and Skates.

You can hear the tone of our bell the ring of our skates everywhere on and ice. Our's are the best.  
BOYLE & SON.

The Shakespeare Club will meet residence of Mr. Herrington on Saturday evening, the 10th inst.

The election of the Board of M ment of the public library will be h the library on Monday evening, th inst, at 7.30 p.m.

Ladies' Lorgnettes and Gents' Ch beautiful selection from new design reliable guaranteees.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry 81

Mr. Lewis for ten years an editoria er for the Globe, has joined the staff. World. The Globe has a practically staff. But Mr. Ewan remains, and i power in himself.

**OUR**  
**Pleasant Worm Sy**  
is becoming very popular  
**TRY IT.**

J. J. PERRY, Druggi

### HONOR ROLL

WESLEY SCHOOL.

IV Class—Pearl McGill 807, Hannah 758, Alvin Wartman 753, Clancy 714, Cecil Clancy 627, Ad Mowers 598, Maurice Clancy 433, Ge Weese 429, Percy Yeomans 881, Th Pomeroy 63, Peter Pomeroy 54.  
III Class—Jane Brault 652, W Brault 426, Edna Clancy 437, McGill 349, Harry Wartman 111.  
II Class—Annie Brault 461, Hannah 373, Athol McGill 247, Pomeroy 34.

Pt. II—Violet Clancy 381, Claude C 339, Wilfred Clancy 335.  
I Class—Clarence Hannah 288, Weese 272, Perry Moore 259, Hottville 286, Maggie Weese 121.

THOS. E. FURBER, Teacher

See the six funny end men with Napanee Minstrels, Brisco Opera H Monday, January 12th.





and Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12.05 a.m. Going East, 2.09 a.m.  
 " 3.33 a.m. " 7.43 a.m.  
 " 10.29 a.m. " 12.17 p.m. noon  
 " 1.15 p.m. " 12.50 p.m. noon  
 " 4.38 p.m. " 6.40 p.m.  
 " 9.03 p.m.  
 Daily except Monday. \*Daily. All other  
 run daily, Sundays excepted.  
 Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at  
 station. 6-ly

c Wanted.  
 ply to.—MRS. WILKISON.

\* 25c.  
 Wallace's Drug Store you can get a  
 ounce box of Bland's Iron Tonic Pills.

End Barber Shop.  
 to date in every respect.  
 J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

er Season.  
 sters, the best you can buy.  
 sters always fresh, cooked or raw.  
 sters you can eat with pleasure.  
 RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

ps, Lamps.  
 w lamps coming in all the time.  
 are selling like wild fire. Come in  
 respect before they are all sold.  
 BOYLE & SON.

Dont Keep  
 candies, we sell them and get fresh  
 every few days. Garong's chocolate  
 ways good.  
 RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT

TRAL BARBER SHOP.  
 the latest conveniences,  
 ything new and up-to-date,  
 erienched workmen.  
 me a call.  
 F.S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

et Sweepers.  
 y a carpet sweeper for your wife or  
 l. Bissell celebrated sweepers are the  
 Sold only by us.  
 BOYLE & SON.

PANEE HORTICULTURAL  
 SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING.  
 e Annual Meeting of this  
 sty will be held in the Council  
 nber, Napanee, on Wednesday  
 Fourteenth Day of January,  
 at 7.30 p.m. o'clock.  
 J. E. HERRING,  
 Secretary-Treasurer.  
 napanee, 31st Dec., 1903.

ur the Napanee Minstrel Company in  
 Brisco Opero House, Monday Jan.

llation of Officers.  
 1. T. Naylor, D. D. G. M., Deseronts,  
 led the officers of Argyll Lodge in  
 rooms on Thursday evening. The  
 ing are the officers:  
 P. G.—J. E. Robinson.  
 G.—Jas. H. Douglas.  
 G.—Geo. Dupree.  
 Secretary—F. H. Carson.  
 Sec.—Styler Hawley.  
 ssurer—Alf. Wagar.  
 S. N. G.—A. Cronk.  
 S. N. G.—H. E. Fralick.  
 rden—Mark Graham.  
 1.—W. J. Jewell.  
 S. S.—R. Vanalstine.  
 S. S.—R. B. Shipman.  
 1.—F. Edgar.  
 G.—Jethro Card.  
 S. V. G.—Jean Richardson.  
 S. V. G.—W. Loucks.  
 up.—E. A. Wagar.  
 e following officers will be installed in  
 nee Lodge Tuesday evening next:  
 P. G.—F. J. Vanalstine.

HONG KONG PIRATES

HABITS AND METHODS PURSUED BY  
 THE CHINESE BUCCANEER.

Though He Has Fallen Upon Evil Days,  
 He Occasionally Shows Some of the  
 Courage of His Ancestors—A Danger-  
 ous Neighborhood—Looting of the Na-  
 mon—Some Notable Examples of Dar-  
 ing Piracy.

Although piracy upon a large scale  
 has ceased to exist upon the China  
 coast, it is still carried on in a small  
 way, and that right under the nose  
 of the British authorities at Hong  
 Kong, and within shot of the fleet  
 lying quietly at anchor in the sha-  
 dow of Victoria Peak. Only a few  
 months ago a daring piracy took  
 place in the waters of Hong Kong  
 harbor—at least, the first part of  
 the little drama was acted there.  
 A ferryboat, a small steamer of some  
 thirty tons, plies between Hong  
 Kong and within shot of the fleet  
 lying opposite the mainland. The  
 whole trip only takes fifteen minutes,  
 and all the while the ferry is well  
 in sight of the fleet. One night the  
 ferry left the Hong Kong side at  
 nine o'clock and failed to turn up at  
 Yau-ma-ai, the suburb to which it  
 plied. Enquiries were made, and no-  
 thing was heard of the craft until  
 some couple of days afterward, when  
 she returned with her crew and pas-  
 sengers, and a romantic tale of pir-  
 acy. It appears that when the  
 launch was in the middle of the har-  
 bor some of the passengers drew re-  
 volvers and held up their fellow-trav-  
 elers and the crew. They then forc-  
 ed the native engineers to run the en-  
 gines, and, having battened the rest  
 of the crew and passengers down be-  
 low, headed for the Canton River,  
 where three or four large junks were  
 pirated one after another. The pi-  
 rates having obtained sufficient loot  
 to satisfy them, ran the launch  
 ashore in a small creek and abandon-  
 ed her, the crew taking possession  
 once more and bringing her back to  
 Hong Kong when she floated with  
 the rising tide.

Though it is not often that  
 launches or junks are pirated in  
 Hong Kong harbor, they are by no  
 means safe when once its limits are  
 passed. Piratical attacks on launch-  
 es or steamers are usually made by  
 men who go aboard in the guise of  
 passengers, and, as a general rule  
 there is no bloodshed unless resist-  
 ance is offered. The pirates do not  
 seem to take that delight in sangui-  
 nary fights that their cousins of  
 the Spanish Main did, and hence the  
 small river steamers plying on the  
 Canton and West Rivers are usually  
 left severely alone if they happen to  
 have Europeans on board. The Eu-  
 ropean has a nasty habit of not put-  
 ting his hands up when told to, and  
 this the pirates know. Still, there  
 have been numerous instances of  
 these boats being fired upon from the  
 river bank, and those that are com-  
 manded by Chinese are frequently  
 held up as described above.

The Canton and West Rivers are  
 policed by British and French gun-  
 boats not to mention numerous Chi-  
 nese junks in the pay of the Canton  
 Viceroy heavily armed with old  
 muzzle-loading guns, but which are,  
 as our American cousins would say,  
 about as much use as a sick head-  
 ache. Humiliating as the confession  
 may be for a Briton to make, the  
 British river gunboat is not very  
 much more effective in the suppres-  
 sion of piracy than the antiquated  
 junk. The hands of the command-  
 ers are so tied that they cannot in-  
 terfere unless they find a piratical

—THE—

# Stock-Taking Sale!

is making things lively during these January  
 days—Stocks are clearing up fine Odd lots and  
 small lots must go out if prices can do it. In addi-  
 tion to short prices on short lots we are giving liber-  
 al discounts off leading lines in every department.

## Millinery Goods =====Half Price

Discount off Dress Goods and Silk—  
 Note the special lots in Black Goods  
 and Remnants at the Dress Counters.

Discounts off Embroideries and Laces  
 Discounts off Table Linens and  
 Napkins.

Discount off Kid Gloves.  
 Discount off Cloths and Suits to order.  
 Discounts off Waists Suits and Skirts.  
 Discounts off Curtains and Window  
 Fixings.  
 Special Offerings in Jackets & Capes.  
 100 Pairs ladies' Plain and Ribbed  
 Cashmere Hose, also heavy Ribbed  
 Overhose, 25c Pair.

Barrains in Fur Ruffs about 20 only  
 at \$1.00 each.

Discount off all Fur Goods.

~~~~~  
 Butterick Patterns, Fashion Sheets and Delineator  
 for February ready Monday.

~~~~~  
 The Hardy Dry Goods Co.  
 Cheapside, - Napanee.

1.—Jas. H. Douglas.  
 2.—Geo. Dupree.  
 3.—Secretary—F. H. Carson.  
 4.—Sec.—Styves Hawley.  
 5.—Alf. Wagar.  
 6.—N. G.—A. Cronk.  
 7.—N. G.—H. E. Fralick.  
 8.—Mark Graham.  
 9.—W. J. Jewell.  
 10.—S. R. Vanaletine.  
 11.—R. B. Shipman.  
 12.—F. Edgar.  
 13.—Jethro Card.  
 14.—V. G.—Jean Richardson.  
 15.—V. G.—W. Loucks.  
 16.—E. A. Wagar.  
 following officers will be installed in  
 the Lodge Tuesday evening next:  
 1.—G.—F. J. Vanaletine.  
 2.—Stacey Vanaletine.  
 3.—Charles Frizzell.  
 4.—Sec'y—F. H. Stevens.  
 5.—Sec'y—E. McLaughlin.  
 6.—Saurer—G. B. Joy.  
 7.—N. G.—A. Stacey.  
 8.—N. G.—R. B. Ham.  
 9.—W. H. Boyle.  
 10.—R. J. Dickinson.  
 11.—S.—W. B. Grieve.  
 12.—S.—A. Gerow.  
 13.—S. Dryden.  
 14.—W. Maybee.  
 15.—V. G.—E. J. Pollard.  
 16.—V. G.—T. McCullum.  
 17.—Jas. Garratt.

first part of the Napanee Minstrels  
 at the price of admission alone.  
 costumes and stage effects. Brisco  
 House, Monday, Jan. 12th.

75.  
 Boys employed as clerks in Wallace's  
 Store. Do you trade there?

and Skates.  
 can hear the tone of our bells and  
 ng of our skates everywhere on roads  
 e. Our's are the best.

Shakespeare Club will meet at the  
 nce of Mr. Herrington on Saturday  
 g, the 10th inst.

election of the Board of Manage-  
 of the public library will be held at  
 brary on Monday evening, the 12th  
 at 7.30 p.m.

lies' Lorgnettes and Gents' Chains a  
 iful selection from new designs with  
 le guarantees.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.  
 Lewis for ten years an editorial writ-  
 the Globe, has joined the staff of the  
 f. The Globe has a practically new  
 But Mr. Ewan remains, and he is a  
 in himself.

**OUR**  
**asant Worm Syrup**  
 is becoming very popular.  
**TRY IT.**  
**J. PERRY, Druggist.**

**HONOR ROLL**  
**WESLEY SCHOOL.**  
 Class—Pearl McGill 807, Laura  
 ay 758, Alvin Wartman 753, Frank  
 y 714, Cecil Clancy 627, Adelaide  
 s 598, Maurice Clancy 433, Gertrude  
 e 429, Percy Yeomans 381, Timothy  
 roy 63, Peter Pomeroy 54  
 Class—Jane Breault 652, Wilnot  
 it 626, Edna Clancy 437, Willie  
 ill 349, Harry Wartman 111.  
 Class—Annie Breault 461, Ross  
 ah 373, Athol McGill 247, Bella  
 roy 34.  
 II—Violet Clancy 381, Claude Clancy  
 Wifred Clancy 335.  
 Class—Clarance Hannah 288, Ezra  
 e 272, Perry Moore 259, Gertrude Col-  
 86, Maggie Weese 121.  
 Thos. E. Funn, Teacher.

the six funny end men with the  
 six Minstrels, Brisco Opera House,  
 Jan. 12th.

river bank, and those that are com-  
 manded by Chinese are frequently  
 held up as described above.

The Canton and West Rivers are  
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 boats not to mention numerous Chi-  
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 Viceroy heavily armed with old  
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 British river gunboat is not very  
 much more effective in the suppres-  
 sion of piracy than the antiquated  
 junk. The hands of the command-  
 ers are so tied that they cannot in-  
 terfere unless they find a piratical  
 attack actually in progress, and this  
 the pirates take very good care shall  
 not happen. There are very few gun-  
 boats and many hundreds of miles  
 of river to patrol. The pirates have  
 an excellent intelligence department,  
 and always manage to carry out  
 their little coups in the absence of  
 the war vessels.

As a case in point it is said that  
 in 1899 a British torpedo boat em-  
 ployed on patrol duty on the West  
 River anchored one day just above a  
 small island to clean her boilers, and  
 as soon as she was in a helpless con-  
 dition from this cause the pirates  
 made a raid just the other side of  
 the island, almost within sight of the  
 war vessel. The gunner in command  
 of her was helpless, for he only had  
 a small collapsible boat, and could  
 not make an attack on her. Only  
 once have the British bluejackets on  
 the West River come within striking  
 distance of the pirates, and that was  
 when Lieut.-Commander Forbes Semple,  
 of Her Majesty's ship Tweed,  
 chased a launch, which had just been  
 pirated and had the ruffians still on  
 board, in his steam cutter. The pi-  
 rates fled up a creek, abandoned the  
 launch, and went ashore, and Lieut.  
 Semple had not sufficient force with  
 him to pursue them further, though  
 he had a very warm quarter of an  
 hour's brush with them.

On the West River gangs of pirates  
 terrorize certain districts and levy  
 blackmail, which all boats have to  
 pay unless they carry sufficient force  
 to make a bold fight. It is no un-  
 common thing to see a heavily laden  
 junk going up or down stream fly-  
 ing as many as three pirate flags as a  
 sign that she has paid blackmail and  
 received safe conduct. The writer  
 one saw a large timber raft float-  
 ing down which had not only taken  
 the precaution to hire a special  
 guardboat for its protection, but  
 had also hoisted flags belonging to  
 no fewer than four different pirate  
 chiefs. A guardboat as often as not  
 accompanies these large rafts, but  
 they are utterly useless, and are usu-  
 ally only hired to appease the Man-  
 darins to whom they belong.

It is now some ten years since the  
 Namoa was pirated outside of Hong  
 Kong; but her case shows that the  
 Chinese pirate still has some of the  
 pluck of his ancestors. The Namoa  
 left Hong Kong, bound for Swatow,  
 Amoy, and Foo-Chow, at about 9  
 o'clock one morning. She had  
 among her passengers a large num-  
 ber of Chinamen who were returning  
 to their homes in Fokien Province  
 from California and the Straits Set-  
 tlements, and they were bringing  
 their accumulated savings with them.  
 It was also said that she had  
 on board a considerable amount of  
 specie, but this, it fortunately turned  
 out, had not been shipped by her. All  
 went well until twilight when, in  
 descending into the saloon to that  
 meal one of the passengers, pointing  
 to the arm rack in the companion  
 way, asked the captain why rifles  
 were carried, and was laughingly  
 told that they were relics of the old  
 days when China coasters were wont  
 to be held up by pirates. The meal  
 had hardly commenced when it was  
 interrupted by revolver shots fired  
 down the skylight, while some stink-

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pots found their way into the saloon  
 by the same entrance. Capt. Pocock  
 sprang from his seat and commenced  
 a parley with the pirates, who prom-  
 ised not to harm him if he would  
 come on deck and make terms with  
 them, but no sooner had he come up  
 the ladder than he was shot and  
 mortally wounded. The passengers  
 and other officers were taken and  
 locked in the captain's cabin with  
 the wounded man, and there they  
 found the rest of the Europeans on  
 board, with the exception of one pas-  
 senger who had been left on deck sea-  
 sick, and the engineer, who was on  
 watch, and who managed to find a  
 hiding place.

It seems that the pirates had come  
 on board disguised as passengers and  
 with revolvers concealed about them.  
 They divided into two gangs, one of  
 which attacked the saloon and held  
 the after part of the ship and en-  
 gine-room, while the other took  
 charge forward and held up the of-  
 ficer on watch on the bridge. The  
 Malay quartermasters who offered re-  
 sistance were promptly shot and  
 dropped overboard.

The ship was then kept nearly on  
 her course, the pirates forcing the  
 Chinese greasers to work her engines,  
 and although another vessel of the  
 same line was passed shortly after,  
 nothing suspicious was noticed. The  
 pirates proceeded to a small bay be-  
 hind an island and there they anchored,  
 junks came alongside, the Chi-  
 nese passengers were relieved of their  
 money, and the vessel was ransack-  
 ed for valuables. Then, in the true  
 old Spanish Main style, the main  
 brace was spliced, and they had a fi-  
 brace was spliced, and they had a  
 fine carousal. The refreshments  
 having been made short work of, the  
 ship's boats were all stove in, her  
 remaining anchor dropped, her  
 lights, signals, and rockets dropped  
 overboard, and the winches disabled  
 so that the anchors could not be  
 raised. The pirates having departed,  
 probably to return, the engineer, who  
 had concealed himself in some out-of-  
 the-way corner of the engine-room,  
 came out and released the other Eu-  
 ropeans, who got up steam again,  
 slipped both cables, and brought the  
 vessel back to Hong Kong. Some  
 months later 11 of the pirates, who  
 had been caught by the Chinese au-  
 thorities were beheaded outside Kow-  
 loon City in the presence of British  
 officials.—London Globe.

**A Story of Thackeray.**

Mr. Herman Charles Merivale, law-  
 yer, poet author, journalist and play-  
 wright, in a book of reminiscences  
 just issued tells a number of interest-  
 ing stories and anecdotes regarding  
 the famous men with whom at var-  
 ious times he was acquainted. Of  
 Thackeray, his great idol and close  
 friend, he tells this:

Once I wandered under Thackeray's  
 wing through the exhibition of 1862,  
 a tawdry, uninviting show of indus-  
 try and ugliness, I thought. Thack-  
 eray's mind brought its own beauty  
 to bear on it, or I should remember  
 nothing of the hideous monster at  
 all. As we wandered down an unin-

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interesting street of shops, shop-  
 pier than its neighbor, but supposed  
 to be remarkable for something not  
 in evidence, we met a school of little  
 girls in grey, with very wide-open  
 eyes, indeed, improving their harm-  
 less little minds under their mis-  
 tress's guidance, in a quaint row of  
 two-and-two. Thackeray stopped  
 when he saw the little maidens, and  
 they stopped, too, and bobbed.

"How many little girls are there?"  
 he asked the mistress.

"Four-and-twenty, sir."

"Four-and-twenty little girls. They  
 must have four-and-twenty little six-  
 pences to buy four-and-twenty little  
 things with."

And the procession was stayed till  
 he had got all the change from him-  
 self and himself deposited a bright  
 sixpence in every tiny hand. The  
 eight-and-fourty eyes grew very bright  
 and the chorus of "Thank you, sir,"  
 very sweet and general. Then the  
 procession passed on and so did we.

**Australia's Rabbits Are Valuable Now.**

At one time, rabbits, when there  
 was practically no demand for their  
 skins or carcasses, cost the Australian  
 squatters hundreds of thousands of  
 pounds annually to destroy, but at  
 present (says The Adelaide Advertiser)  
 men in the Commonwealth who  
 trap them and also capture kangaroos,  
 kangaroos, wallabies, foxes, opos-  
 sums, and native bears earn £500-  
 000 annually. Twenty millions of  
 Australian rabbit skins were sold in  
 London last year. They represented  
 a money value of £112,000. Besides  
 600 bales containing 1,800,000 skins  
 were sent to France, while there were  
 2,656,440 frozen rabbits in their furs  
 sent to England from Victoria alone.  
 Thus the trappers in 1901 were re-  
 sponsible for the destruction of over  
 21,000,000 of rabbits, of the value of  
 nearly £250,000.—London Chronicle.

**Keeps It to Himself.**

The man with "untold wealth" is the  
 one who dodges the tax assessor.—Phil-  
 adelphia Record.

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 place in town as you can at the John Street  
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 Sterling silver novelties, bisque figures,  
 candelabra, babies' bonnets, jackets,  
 booties, vests, etc.  
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